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At Belgrade Talks

Western Delegates Broaden Attacks on Rights Violations

By Michael Getler

BELGRADE, Oct. 5 (WP)—A widening attack on human rights violations in Eastern Europe and a growing call for more effective disarmament measures were heard here today as 35-nation conference to review implementation of the 1975 Helsinki agreements held its second day of opening speeches.

The 420 delegates also heard representatives of the first two non-Soviet countries to sign the Helsinki accords—Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia—try to divert such criticism by warning that "certain reactionary forces" in the West were seeking to undermine the spirit of the Helsinki accords and bring back the cold war.

A sharp and, from the Western view, significant condemnation of human rights violations was delivered by the chief delegate from neutral Sweden, Leif Leifland.

Mr. Leifland expressed deep sympathy with people who are harassed and persecuted because they wish to express their views on society, or practice their religion, or because they want to meet and work together for political or other goals.

Although like other Western speakers, the Swede did not mention names, it was clear that he was talking about practices in certain Communist European countries.

The Swede also made another point crucial to Western arguments when he said that they would "not refrain from drawing attention to human rights violations and cannot possibly regard this as interference in the affairs of other nations."

Soviet-bloc countries have argued that criticism of human rights activities is interference in domestic affairs, but the West considers that the Helsinki accords, which call for such rights and which all 35 countries signed, have made this an international question.

Disarmament Concerns
Sweden, Norway, Yugoslavia, Austria and several of the smaller countries among the 15 who have spoken so far also warned that disarmament among the superpowers must soon produce results in disarmament if the Helsinki spirit was to be meaningful.

There is growing interest in more "confidence-building" measures to increase security against attack. Norway warned of a Soviet build-up in the north of Europe and called for advance notice of even small military maneuvers.

Yugoslavia complained today that since the Helsinki accords were signed the number of military training exercises by the two power blocs had increased and were "far beyond the normal demands of military training."

Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia called for Western acceptance of two Warsaw Pact proposals that would pledge signers to no first use of atomic weapons and limit existing military alliances.

Both, however, have already been rejected by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The no-first-use proposal would prevent NATO from using atomic weapons if it were being overrun by a numerically superior Warsaw Pact attack, and the proposed alliance was seen as a technique for keeping Soviet troops from eventual NATO membership.

West Germany's chief delegate, Gunther van Well, linked the threat to world stability of a possible armed conflict in the Third World with a warning to Helsinki signers who send more arms than other aid to those countries.

The West Germans, cautious because of their relations with East Germany, spoke very carefully today on human rights.

Mr. van Well touched only briefly on the subject with a veiled criticism of East Germany for cracking down on more than 100,000 persons who have applied to emigrate to the West, many of them on the basis of the Helsinki pledge for freer movement of people.

Although the Eastern countries distributed the text of the Helsinki accords widely, Mr. van Well noted, "If men then take part in the reality of its provisions, it is not in the spirit of Helsinki to suffer persecution from such acts."

Press Access Urged
The West Germans also called for greater access for the press to Eastern Europe, and an end to radio jamming.

Mr. van Well said that the distribution of newspapers "is often theoretical in their being available at a few selected points and this is insufficient."

He also called on the East to "bring the treatment of correspondents into line with the Helsinki accords" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Various Explanations
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In recent years, it is believed that Mr. Tito has relied increasingly on this inner circle for advice. Many of his old comrades fought with him against Nazi occupation and were either dead, disabled or retired.

A Few Facts
Of all the rumors in Belgrade about Mr. Broz, a few facts stand out: The last time she was seen in public was on June 14 at a reception for the Norwegian Premier.

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Aggravated Dispute Suspected
Yugoslavia Is Baffled as Wife of Tito Drops From Sight

By Michael Dobbs

BELGRADE, Oct. 5 (WP)—For many years, Josip Broz was considered by the side of Yugoslav President Tito, as wife, nurse, with a host, and trusted confidant. For the last three months, he has been a nonperson, never seen in public, and ignored by the official press.

His disappearance from public life has become a major topic of conversation during World War II. When they met, she was 20, a young beauty with shiny black hair and black hair. He was 53, by then commander of the Yugoslav Army and leader of the Communist government. Her official biography states that she was king in the marriage of the 1950s.

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Says Case Was Mishandled

Indian Press Accuses Rulers Of Vendetta in Gandhi Arrest

NEW DELHI, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Indian newspapers today strongly criticized the government's handling of the arrest of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, saying that it seemed like a political vendetta.

Mrs. Gandhi's unconditional release by a Delhi court yesterday had "seriously undermined the credibility of the Janata (People's Party) government in the eyes of

the public," the Times of India said.

"It will find it extremely difficult to dispel the impression that it arrested the former prime minister on unsubstantiated charges."

The Statesman said that the Janata government's performance in the last six months had disillusioned many. Its action against Mrs. Gandhi "will only serve to give credence to the view that inquiries and the drama of Mrs. Gandhi's arrest are a substitute for government inaction in other more important fields."

"Clumsy Work"

The Indian Express said, "There has been clumsy work at the crossroads. No other explanation is possible for the melodrama of Mrs. Gandhi's arrest on Monday evening and her release on Tuesday morning."

"If those responsible for handling the processing of the case against her had gone about with the deliberate intention of providing Mrs. Gandhi with ammunition for her charge of political vendetta at work, they could not have gone about their work with more skill," the Express said.

The pro-Communist Patriot newspaper called the charges against her a "hastily trumped-up case," and said that it "certainly smacked of political vindictiveness."

The Patriot said that while Mrs. Gandhi erred in many ways during the last months of her internal emergency rule, she had been judged by the people for this and had accepted what happened to her and her party in the March elections as a just punishment.

"Public opinion in many parts of the country sees it thus and is once again swinging in Mrs. Gandhi's favor," it added.

In Calcutta, more than 200 supporters of Mrs. Gandhi were arrested for holding up traffic during a demonstration at which they burned an effigy of Home Minister Charan Singh and shouted anti-government slogans. Samachar News Agency reported. A court freed them later.

In Aligarh, near New Delhi, more than 100 persons were arrested for defying an order prohibiting demonstrations.

Algeria Bars Ransom Bid

(Continued from Page 1) of a Japan Air Lines jet by Japanese Red Army extremists.

Mr. Fukuda, 72, was replaced today as Justice Minister by Mitsuo Sekiyama. The former justice minister and Premier Takeo Fukuda are not related.

The former minister had announced earlier that he would resign over the decision to pay the hijackers \$6 million in ransom and release six terrorists from Japanese jails, the condition set by the hijackers to release the 151 hostages aboard the plane.

He also expressed concern today over reports that officials of the Foreign Ministry waived the right to seek extradition of the hijackers and return of the ransom money from Algeria, where the 136-hour hijacking drama ended.

Very Grave Steps

"I resigned to draw some distinctions about things," Mr. Fukuda said. "I believed my duties were completed. By resigning I wish to receive the understanding of the people that steps taken in this affair were very grave."

Foreign Minister Ichiro Hatoyama told the Cabinet that officials of his ministry made the decision to waive claims on the hijackers and the money in order to insure safe landing of the plane in Algiers Monday. It still had 19 hostages aboard at the time.

Mr. Hatoyama, Premier Fukuda and other Cabinet officers protested that they were not consulted by the Foreign Ministry about the decision until it was too late to act.

However, the Cabinet ordered Japanese Ambassador to Algeria Hiromichi Miyazaki to convey the "hope" that the money, the five hijackers and the six released terrorists would be returned.



ROYAL RECEPTION—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands is greeted in Brussels yesterday with a hand and a bouquet before touring Common Market offices.

Suarez Calls 'Crisis' Parley Of Spanish Political Parties

MADRID, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Premier Adolfo Suarez today asked the leaders of all major political parties to join him in a two-day weekend crisis meeting to draw up an "emergency plan" for solving what he described as the "grave difficulties" facing Spain.

The Premier's invitation to the party chiefs—including Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez and Communist chief Santiago Carrillo—came as the Spanish Statistical Institute announced that the annual inflation rate has passed the 30-per-cent mark. The cost of living rose 3.2 per cent in August to total 20.8 per cent for the first eight months of the year—Western Europe's highest inflation rate.

Only hours before, the labor unions released a study showing that unemployment had risen to 10 per cent in the work force of 13 million. The last government figures, relating to the month of June, had put unemployment at roughly half that figure.

In a letter to the chiefs of the political parties represented in the Cortes (parliament), Mr. Suarez said the "delicacy of the moment" and the need to consolidate Spain's democracy had made it necessary to reach agreement between the political parties on how to solve some of the nation's basic political, economic and social problems.

"I sincerely believe that it is possible to give a responsible reply to the grave difficulties which have to be solved now," Mr. Suarez said.

Mr. Suarez said the government and the political parties should draw up an "emergency plan of economic recovery and reform" and at the same time try to agree on urgent legislation that will do away "with certain aspects clearly incompatible with democracy."

Mr. Suarez also proposed that the meeting be held at his Moncloa Palace residence on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center won Spain's first free elections since 1936 on June 15, but failed to gain a parliamentary majority. Numerous politicians, including some inside the Premier's party, have urged him to form a coalition government with the leftist parties.

The deterioration of the economy has caused the worst plunge in 30 years on the Spanish stock exchange. A new low for the year was reached today when the Madrid exchange dropped 0.49 point to end trading at 65.69 points—a loss of 34.3 per cent since the beginning of the year.

Meanwhile, home rule for the Catalonia region was formally re-established with the publica-

tion of two royal decrees providing for the return of the Generalitat (autonomous government), which was abolished 39 years ago by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

In a new outbreak of political violence, a bomb today wrecked the offices of the Basque magazine Funtio y Hora de Euzkadi Herria in Pamplona. Police said no casualties were reported.

One person was killed and 15 injured in a similar attack on the Barcelona magazine El Papsu last month.

New Elements In the Brain

(Continued from Page 1) human brain and in a broad range of other animal species. This wide distribution virtually ruled out the possibility that the receptors were a chance phenomenon of no great evolutionary consequence.

But, when they were first identified, the receptors were a mystery. Why should the brains of humans and animals have evolved with "locks" whose only keys were drugs that man would later invent?

In 1975, Dr. John Hughes and Dr. Hans Kosterlitz of the University of Aberdeen in Scotland found that the body made its own chemicals to fit those receptors.

During the last two years a new and complex family of these chemicals has come to light, chemicals through which the brain orchestrates important processes in the body and the body signals its needs and experiences to the brain.

The discoveries have strengthened the view that the brain, and therefore the mind of man, is a triumph of chemistry partly borrowed from many creatures spawned since the dawn of time and complex beyond any other living thing.

The first of the chemicals to be discovered were two closely related substances that have been named enkephalins, from the Greek word for head. They seem to be produced, and to act, primarily in the brain. Chemically they are small molecules, each made up of only five amino acids, the fundamental sub-units of proteins.

The endorphin family of additional chemicals, larger molecules found more recently, have been found most conspicuously in the pituitary gland which is near the base of the brain. The brain and the pituitary are in continual communication by means of many nerve and chemical messengers. Between them the two organs control virtually everything the body does.

Exerting Human-Rights Pressure U.S. Shifts Aid Policy in Nicaragua

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, Oct. 5 (UPI).—In a confusing turnaround of its carrot-and-stick diplomacy in the area of human rights, the Carter administration has decided to withhold economic aid while approving military assistance to Nicaragua, a country accused of rights violations.

Approval of a \$12 million economic aid package for fiscal 1977 was deferred indefinitely last week by the State Department pending evidence of long-range improvement in the human-rights policies of Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

At the same time, the department decided to sign a \$2.5-million military assistance agreement with Nicaragua for the same fiscal year, which ended on Friday. While the administration in the past has withheld military assistance to U.S. aid recipients accused of human-rights violations, it has continued to fund economic aid programs on grounds that they benefit the country's "neediest" persons.

An Aid First

The Nicaragua case marks the first time the opposite has happened—that military assistance has been approved and economic aid withheld.

While economic-aid programs for other countries in Latin America and Africa have been periodically held up for human-rights reasons, the Nicaraguan program, which consists of loans and grants for two projects in education and nutrition, was the only one left unsigned at the fiscal deadline.

U.S. Embassy officials in Managua are confused by the apparent contradiction over whether Washington feels the human-rights situation here is better or worse than elsewhere.

State Department sources in Washington said that no policy change was involved, but acknowledged that the situation could be interpreted in several different ways.

Military Pact Precedence

"It does appear, no question about it," said a well-placed source, "that the military agreement has taken precedence."

But another source close to the decisions, made by an inter-agency State Department group headed by Deputy Secretary Warren Christopher, said that "on the basis of our reasoning, we thought it was the right thing to do."

Regardless of the reasoning, the decisions are likely to bring renewed criticism from both sides of the human-rights issue in Congress and from pressure groups that the substance of

Mr. Carter's human-rights policy has yet to take shape.

At the very least, the Nicaraguan situation points out the difficulty of applying hard and fast rules to that policy.

State Department sources explain the apparent contradiction as both a function of the rules of the aid game—the difference between the ways military and economic assistance are approved—and the administration's desire to retain maximum flexibility over applying human-rights pressure in an atypical situation.

Deferral System

Bilateral economic aid projects requested for a certain fiscal year by the Agency for International Development can be deferred into the next year without necessarily killing the projects. Thus, if a project is not signed this year, it is simply added to those proposed in the future.

Military agreements, primarily in the form of cheap credit to purchase U.S.-made weapons, are irrevocably canceled if they are not signed by the fiscal deadline. Even if it signs, however, the administration still has the option of not approving individual sales and disbursements in the agreement as they are requested by the recipient country.

Both the 1977 economic and military agreements for Nicaragua were under constant administration review this year. During congressional hearings in April, the State Department testified that the administration was aware of "brutal and at times harshly repressive tactics" used

by the Nicaraguan National Guard to maintain order.

Signing of the 1977 credits, the department said, was being withheld until the human-rights situation improved. A glimmer of improvement came less than two weeks before the Sept. 30 deadline. On Sept. 18, President Somoza lifted a state of siege that had suspended civil liberties here since 1974.

While the State Department wanted to applaud the move, sources said, it didn't want to commit itself to aiding Nicaragua until there was "confirmation of a positive trend" of respect for human rights.

With little time to judge such a trend, sources said the State Department decided to sign the military agreement—allowing itself the option to refuse specific credits in the future—and to defer the economic aid—with the implicit option of approving it when such a positive rights trend was evidenced.

Abolition of House of Lords EEC Reform Are Labor Goals

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Britain's ruling Labor party today demanded the abolition of Parliament's House of Lords.

The vote at the party's annual conference here followed a victory for Prime Minister James Callaghan—acceptance of his proposal that Britain should seek to change the European Economic Community, not leave it.

Emotional Issue

But the issue that arose from the vote of the 1,200 delegates was the House of Lords, which has many hereditary members. The conference was urged by an appeal from Lord St. Leonards, one of the party's oldest members, who called on delegates to spend their time on constitutional issues but to concentrate on preparing to win the election.

Mr. Callaghan's first in this week occurred Monday the conference backed the government's economic strategy to curb inflation by a 10 per cent wage restraint and the country's total of 1.6 m jobs.

Mr. Callaghan, who must win an election some time in the two years, yesterday urged party's union members to "us or sink us" and moderate wage demands.

The Common Market as an economy have both caused divisions in the party. On issues the minority Liberal for Labor party action a price of their continuing a in Parliament. Without Liberal's votes, Labor government would have fallen March.

Critical Report

Today's vote on the Common Market called for a reform Common Agricultural Policy endorsed a party executive's highly critical of the common impact on Britain.

But the conference at a request by the Prime Minister that the government and party executive should sit and discuss reforming the munity, rather than quit party leaders hope that put an end to one of the divisions in the Labor movement and help it prepare to win election.

U.S., Israel Agree on Formula On Reconvening Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

World blocs have been pushing for recognition of Palestinian statehood within the United Nations.

Prime Minister Begin, still hospitalized with inflammation of the membrane surrounding the heart, has already read the new "proposals" but the details will probably not be released until Secretary of State Vance has discussed them with the Arabs.

The opposition has already agreed to postpone a Knesset (parliament) debate on foreign policy scheduled for tomorrow until the government has had time to consider the latest development from New York.

PLO Sees Contradiction

BEIRUT, Oct. 5 (AP).—The PLO said today that President Carter has pledged to pressure from the Israeli lobby in the United States and has contradicted his previous policy statements on the Middle East.

The Federal Constitutional Court ruled that the right of terrorist suspects to see their lawyers was outweighed by the potential danger of terrorism to society.

About 90 convicted or suspected terrorists are now affected by the new law, which allows authorities to deny prisoners all contact with each other or outside visitors for renewable 30-day periods in an emergency.

The measure was rushed through parliament last week and put in force on Sunday as part of tightened West German security since the industrialist leader Hanns-Martin Schleyer was kidnapped in Cologne on Sept. 5.

Jewish Settlement in W. Bank Causes Arab Tempers to Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

was said that the land had been illegally seized from his villagers by King Hussein of Jordan years ago, that it rightfully belonged to his people and that what was being created was a new settlement.

Another settler said the argument about title was of no consequence because the land was part of the Jewish state, and he added, "We are here to stay."

The mayor of Silwad said the land had belonged to his community for generations.

Episcopal Mayor

The Rev. Audeh Rantieh, an Episcopal clergyman who is acting mayor of Ramallah, exclaimed: "You are confiscating more land. Why? Why?"

Sylvia Berman, a nurse in the OFRA settlement, said the new encampment was to provide temporary shelter for Faith Bloc members who would soon receive government permission to create a community not far away, in Hilsbah Shiloh.

"It's to make them a little more comfortable," she said, adding: "If we were all left alone we'd get on together."

An argument erupted between a Jew and an Arab, both elderly.

Uganda Vehicles Banned in Kenya

NAIROBI, Oct. 5 (AP).—Kenya yesterday reduced neighboring Uganda's external trade links by banning Ugandan vehicles from passing through the country.

The move, announced by the Ministry of Power and Communications, was in retaliation for a similar ban by Ugandan President Idi Amin last week.

Since Thursday Uganda has banned all foreign vehicles of more than 35 tons from using Ugandan roads on the grounds that they are tearing up the highways. Uganda uses road and rail links from the Kenyan port of Mombasa for vital gasoline and other heavy imports.

Polish Work Stoppage

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (AP).—Work was stopped for 24 hours last week in five Silesian coal mines to protest poor food supplies, a dissident movement spokesman said today. Work was resumed after a few hours and the police did not intervene.



Mrs. Jovanka Broz

Tito's Wife Disappears

(Continued from Page 1)

foreign affairs adviser is going to India.

The original reason given for Mrs. Broz's absence was illness. She was rumored to be undergoing medical treatment for diabetes in the Montenegrin resort of Igalo where President Tito was treated for sciatica. Another rumor said she was in Switzerland.

Privately, many senior diplomats now tend to believe that there has been some kind of private dispute between the couple.

According to a party source, President Tito's failure to take his wife to China was a clear sign that he wished to dissociate himself from her. This version has been bolstered by a number of clues.

They include the perhaps trivial case of the disappearing poodle. President Tito and his wife were often photographed together walking their two white poodles in the garden of one of their residences. Yet, on a recent provincial tour, the President was seen to be accompanied by only one poodle.

Government officials have refused to comment on the mystery. "Mrs. Broz is a private person without political influence. This is not a matter of public interest," a spokesman said today.

Asked whether Mrs. Broz had recently been ill, the spokesman said: "I have no information on that."

West Widens Rights Debate

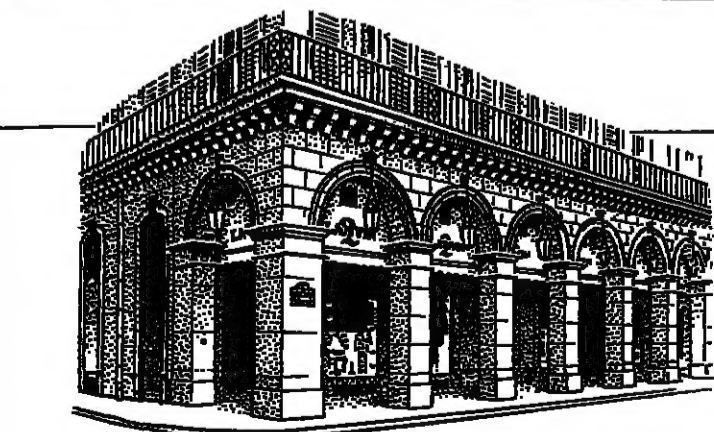
(Continued from Page 1)

pondents into line with the highest existing standards in Europe."

The Czechoslovakian ambassador drew unintended laughter from many of the 50 to 70 correspondents watching his speech on closed-circuit television when he said, "We create the best possible working conditions for journalists, issuing visas in two weeks and for sports writers in three days."

Actually, since a group of activists in Czechoslovakia published the Charter 77 human rights manifesto in January, many Western correspondents have been unable to return to Prague and others who want to go have been asked to sign pledges that they will not interview dissidents.

Charter 77 has come to symbolize the most eloquent call for human rights in the Soviet bloc.



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Gen. Anastasio Somoza

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Ban on Plastic Bott Sought by Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—Austria is to ban the plastic bottles as drink ers, the trade and industr ister, Josef Staribacher, an ed.

Mr. Staribacher said the new law, which is desig prevent the waste of raw rials and stop pollution, introduced within the nes

The New Beirut Rich: Ex-Looter

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BEIRUT, Oct. 5.—A conservatively dressed middle-class Lebanese woman shopping in London recently found herself sharing the elevator at Harrod's, the department store, with a flashy and expensively dressed Middle Eastern woman.

Taking a closer look, she recognized her as a Kurdish neighbor from Kantari Street, Beirut, which was an urban battlefield during the war.

The last time the woman had seen her, she—along with much of the Kurdish community from a neighboring slum—was looting an apartment building.

That rags-to-riches story is one of thousands that were spawned by the civil war here, 18 months of conflict during which there was a complete breakdown of law and order.

Millions Plundered

The total value of stolen goods and property will never be known, partly because of the Oriental tendency to hide wealth. But it runs well into the millions of dollars, according to informed observers here.

Much of the looting was done by local gangs, such as the Kantari Street crowd to which the Kurdish woman belonged. Some were well organized—13 gangs were looted.

The biggest of these was the British Bank of the Middle East, where safe-deposit vaults

were so skillfully opened that it is believed that expert Italian safecrackers were brought in for the job. The bank says it cannot estimate the loss, but observed that it was at least \$8 million.

Some of the victims were more fortunate than others. One Western correspondent whose possessions were in the Beirut port when it finally closed came back months later and asked the Christian Pinalange to find his belongings. To his surprise, they found some of his goods—including the top of his dining table, but not the legs.

Loot Recovered

There was the Armenian woman whose apartment was looted. She was inconceivable, even though her friends told her repeatedly that, after all, it was only furniture.

Some time later, she visited the home of some Armenian newlyweds in Aleppo, northern Syria. There she saw her furniture. Her joy was unbounded. Her embarrassed hosts, who had bought it innocently enough, offered to return it. But the woman said they could have it.

Then she went straight to a certain chair, ripped open the seat cover and pulled out a huge wad of bank notes.

The range of the looting taxed the imagination. In Kuwait, a Palestinian businessman bought his daughter a riding

horse. Someone who so identified the horse as one of the Beirut racehorses.

It was big business. There are still basement apartments around j crammed with stolen goods be had at bargain prices.

Stolen Goods for Sale

During the civil war, was an enormous open black market north of Be in the inland Bekaa Valley dealt mainly in stolen cars. It offered everything kitchen equipment to build

This sort of business, of course, run by well org syndicates on both sides fighting. One of the operations was running rettes and whiskey into nes ports, which no had customs controls.

Just how many people came wealthy during the will never be known. Cer thousands. Nearly a million Lebanese less than 4 m people left the country d the worst of the fighting rich ones to London, Paris New York, but many mo Syria.

Some shopkeepers in ravaged downtown B which still lies in ruins, aged to get their stock out ret up business elsewhere, i in filthy roadside stands add new chases to Beirut's fle turmoil.

Los Angeles Times

هكذا من النمل

Senator Reveals Report on Panama's Views

Military-Rights Issue Imperils Canal Treaties

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A campaign to win Senate approval for the Panama Canal treaties was given a severe jolt today by the disclosure of a report indicating that Panama does not recognize U.S. claims to military rights to defend the canal.

A confidential State Department source, revealed today, said the report was a major difficulty in U.S. and Panamanian negotiations of the treaties. The source, who is defending the position, said the report was a major difficulty in U.S. and Panamanian negotiations of the treaties.

Specifically, they said that treaty language pledging the United States and Panama "to maintain the regime of neutrality" over the canal gives Washington a permanent right of intervention if it considers the canal threatened.

They also asserted that the provisions calling for "expeditious passage" for U.S. vessels in wartime mean that American ships would "go to the head of the line." The U.S. interpretation of these provisions was fully understood by the Panamanian government, they added.

However, their testimony seems to have been contradicted by the message released by Sen. Dole. This was a cable sent to the State Department last week by Ray Gonzalez, deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Panama. It reported a conversation between the embassy's political counselor and Carlos Lopez Guevara, one of the Panamanian treaty negotiators.

The cable describes Mr. Lopez Guevara as being disturbed by Mr. Vance's testimony about U.S. intervention rights and quotes the Panamanian as saying: "Intervention is simply forbidden by international law. Panama cannot agree to the right of the United States to intervene."

Mr. Lopez Guevara also is quoted in the cable as taking excep-

tion to statements by Mr. Vance and other U.S. officials that Panama's military ruler, Gen. Omar Torrijos, implicitly recognized U.S. intervention rights when he said at the treaty-signing ceremonies that the agreements could place Panama under the defense umbrella of the Pentagon.

The cable quoted Mr. Lopez Guevara as saying that U.S. officials "had made too much of Gen. Torrijos's statement." The general was stating a fact, not giving the United States any right to intervene.

On the question of what the "expeditious passage" clause means, the cable said Mr. Lopez Guevara denied that it allows U.S. ships to "go to the head of the line." He is quoted as saying that Panama tentatively had accepted the idea of preferential treatment for U.S. vessels early in the negotiations, but later had rejected it specifically in favor of the word "expeditious."

The cable concluded by warning Washington: "We are likely to be faced with increasing irritation over—and perhaps public disavowals of—our interpretations. Any assertion which seems to claim a right to intervene in Panama's domestic affairs is almost certain to be challenged here."

That referred to the fact that the treaties have extremely sensitive domestic political implications in Panama as well as in the United States. State Department officials say privately that the language of the neutrality

clause and other touchy points was deliberately left vague by both sides to protect the Torrijos regime from charges within Panama that it had surrendered too much to the United States.

However, U.S. foes of the treaties have now seized on these ambiguities and charge that the language of the pact does not spell out sufficient safeguards for vital U.S. interests. In hammering on this theme, American critics have been aided by statements of high Panamanian officials—of which Mr. Lopez Guevara's remarks are the latest example—that appear to contradict directly Mr. Vance's assurances.

U.S. Reaffirms Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—The State Department said today it stands by its assertion that the proposed Panama Canal treaties give the United States the right to intervene militarily if the canal's security is threatened.

At the same time, a department spokesman said U.S. diplomats have contacted Panamanian officials "to clarify points of interpretation" on the treaties. He said there has been no response yet but that one will be obtained before the Senate votes on the pact.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said the United States stands "thoroughly and securely behind the interpretation we have offered Congress" on the treaties' language. "We will have a responsibility to assure that the Pa-



Sen. Robert Dole

nama Canal will always remain open, secure and accessible to ships of all nations," he declared.

He deplored Sen. Dole's leak of the confidential cable saying "it impairs the confidentiality of the process and the relationship."

Envoy's Car Burned

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 5 (AP).—Students burned U.S. Ambassador William Jordan's car yesterday while it was parked on the University of Panama campus.

The official car had been being used by Mr. Jordan, who was attending a meeting at the university. Students were holding a rally protesting the treaties when they spotted the car and attacked it.

Diamond Dealers Cautious in Moving About

3 Killings Plunge N.Y. Gem Center in Fear

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (NYT).—Diamond dealers were uneasy this week about going into the automatic elevators and quiet corridors of the office buildings of the diamond center, a block of West 47th Street.

They were carrying fewer gems than usual in their pockets or briefcases. They were not showing merchandise to one another in the street or exchanging large amounts of money there. They were even reluctant to count money in the narrow street between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas.

It is not, they say, that there is more crime in the stores, booths, offices and manufacturing of the diamond center; it is just that publicity about recent crimes there may attract more criminals.

One merchant, explaining the fears, said some criminals "are killing people they rob."

The new uneasiness on the block followed the discovery last week of the murder of a broker in an office there, word that another diamond dealer has been missing since August and news that a third diamond merchant was murdered last March and a fourth three years ago.

Who Knows What...

"I don't like going into those office buildings now," said a diamond dealer who has a choice booth in a diamond center on the block. "Who knows what can happen in one of those automatic elevators—even the ones with television eyes?"

Dealers' reactions, suggestions that in the recent crimes or recently discovered ones were connected or that a gang was preying on their industry, were "What talk about some kind of Mafia is nonsense," one of them said. "What we are worried about is all this publicity about these crimes. It puts the whole block under a magnifying glass. All this talk about how valuable diamonds are and how much cash is being carried will just attract criminals."

There is no more crime in the industry than in the past, they said. As far back as the 1930s, when the heart of the business was in the diamond marts downtown on the Bowery and Canal Street, dealers were being trailed to hotel rooms and robbed.

And, after World War II, when the center of the industry shifted to West 47th Street, the same type of crime continued and there were a number of cases in which diamond merchants were accosted at airports by men posing as policemen and robbed at gunpoint.

"The big difference now," one merchant said, "is that they are killing the people they rob. But this is going on in much cheaper holdups all over the city. Look at the murders in grocery stores. Look at the old people who are being killed in their apartments for a few dollars."

There was disagreement about what should be done. Most merchants seemed to believe that they should agree not to talk to newsmen. A dissenting group, however, said that telling the truth to reporters was the best way to prevent sensationalism in newspapers and on television.

On one point, most seemed agreed: Tell the police as little as possible.

That attitude has been traditional in the diamond block, and one reason is that the merchants distrust the police. They said that the police cannot be trusted to keep confidences, particularly those involving the value of stolen diamonds.

A second reason—and this

Russians to Launch E. Europe Cosmonauts

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Cosmonauts from Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany will be launched into space aboard Soviet spacecrafts next year, the Communist party newspaper Trybuna Ludu said yesterday.

They will be under the command of experienced Soviet cosmonauts, the newspaper added. Cosmonauts from other East European countries, trained in a Soviet space center for about a year, are expected to be launched into space by 1983, it said.

Americans Abroad May Get U.S. Social Security Credits

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—A major improvement in Social Security eligibility conditions for Americans working abroad was approved today by the House Ways and Means Committee as part of an omnibus Social Security bill.

The provision, which must obtain full House and Senate approval before it can become law, would allow the United States to obtain with foreign countries agreements freeing Americans employed by U.S. firms overseas from the requirement of paying Social Security taxes in both sides.

The second major liberalization added in such agreements is to help persons who work in the United States and a foreign country at different times but long enough to qualify for Social Security from either country. Such persons would be permitted to combine the wages earned in both countries for purposes of eligibility. They might become eligible for benefits from each Social Security system proportional to their years' credit in each.

Two Facts Exist

Social Security officials said yesterday that this effect already has been worked out with West Germany and Italy but this bill's legislation was needed to put the pact into effect. The provision adopted today was inspired by Rep. Abner Mikva, D-Ill., who called the procedure "totalitarian," saying one can "totalize" one's benefit credits.

U.S. officials said about 100,000 Americans are working in Germany and hundreds of thousands of them would be potential beneficiaries of such agreements with the United States and other governments. At present, they said, 130,000 Americans get partial benefits under agreements if the enabling legislation is enacted.

Unemployed Americans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Three daily newspapers and the government printing plant in Damascus were bombed yesterday.

abroad, under the two agreements currently existing, are considered to have American employers. However, the agreements have enough flexibility so that those self-employed persons who have no connection with the U.S. economy, and who do not want to be under the American Social Security system, may be included in the system in their host country.

Other bilateral agreements that may stem from passage of this enabling legislation could contain different provisions.

According to the legislation, such bilateral agreements must be before Congress for 90 days before coming into force, provided they are not rejected by both houses of Congress and the President.

Thousands of immigrants in the United States who worked abroad before coming here might also benefit under the provisions by being able to combine the wage credits earned in their former countries and those gained in the United States.

To illustrate this, Social Security officials cited this hypothetical example: An Italian works in Italy for eight years, then comes to the United States, where he works for seven years. He would not then have enough credits in either country to be entitled to benefits. He would need 40 quarters worked under the U.S. system and 15 years under the Italian system.

Combining Records

Under the legislation's proposal, Italy and the United States would combine his two records and he would be eligible for a proportional benefit.

In another action that could benefit Americans overseas, the committee moved today to liberalize the number of days that a retired American living abroad can work without loss of U.S. Social Security old-age benefits.

Rep. William Keating, R-Calif., sponsor of this amendment, said that at present retired Americans living abroad may work seven days a month without loss of U.S. benefits. He proposed raising this to nine days in 1978 and 12 days in 1979.

The committee approved the provision by voice vote, with the understanding that it might alter the number of days or the hours requirements for determining what constitutes a day worked, before approving a final version.



Precious Print

A photograph by Philippe Halsman of Marilyn Monroe lying on a bench, lifting barbells, was sold for \$350 to an anonymous dealer in New York.

UPI.

House Unit Acts to Raise Social Security Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted 20 to 17 yesterday for payroll tax increases that will nearly triple the Social Security tax for the highest-paid workers by 1988.

The financing plan, pushed through the committee by Democrats over the strong opposition of the committee's Republican members and some southern Democrats, raises the tax rate on employers and employees from 5.85 per cent each to 6.05 per cent each next year—an increase scheduled under current law—and to 8.45 per cent each from 1981 to 1984, 9.9 per cent by 1986 and 7.45 per cent in 1990.

It also sharply raises the maximum wage on which the tax is levied, boosting it from the current \$16,500 to \$19,900 next year, \$29,900 in 1979 and in stages to \$37,500 by 1988.

The wage-base increase applies equally to employers and employees.

To Prevent Bankruptcy

Rep. Jim Goy Tucker, D-Ark., Rep. Abner Mikva, D-Ill., and other sponsors of the plan said that it is needed to prevent the bankruptcy of the Social Security old-age and survivors and disability trust funds, which will run out of money in the next few years unless there is a radical strengthening of financing.

Social Security payments are exceeding income by substantial amounts because high unemployment in recent years has meant that fewer workers are paying into the fund. At the same time, there are more retirees to support in relation to the number of persons paying taxes.

"This will give us sound financing to the year 2000," said Rep. Tucker.

At present the highest amount paid by employees in Social Security taxes is \$965.25 a year—

the sum paid by a worker making \$16,500 a year or more.

By 1988, as a result of the changes in the rates and wage base, a worker making the maximum taxable amount of \$37,500 will be paying \$2,587.50 a year in Social Security taxes and his employer the same.

HEW Says 300 Of Its Employees Default on Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP).—More than 300 employees of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare with salaries ranging from \$5,900 to \$38,800 have defaulted on their government-guaranteed student loans, the department said this week.

The department said the defaults were spotted in a computer comparison of student loan files with HEW payroll records.

Leo Kornfeld, chief of student financial assistance, said "these employees are able to pay, and we intend to collect."

A few weeks ago the department announced that it was turning over the files of some recipients of guaranteed student loans—which it grants to a private collection agency because they failed to repay the loans.

Department spokesmen in the past have discounted the apparently high rate of default in the loan program, saying most of those who are tracked down are found to be exempt from repayment requirements because they work as teachers or in other jobs that qualify them to be excused.



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Surprise Visit to South Bronx

Carter Greeted in N.Y. Slum With Cries for Jobs, Money

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Carter ventured unannounced into the depths of one of New York's worst slums today and was greeted by surprised residents with demands for money and jobs.

Mr. Carter, who has been stung by criticism that he is ignoring the plight of U.S. blacks and urban poor, spent 75 minutes touring the south Bronx, a debris-strewn slum devastated by looting and burning during a city power blackout this summer.

Guarded by a heavy escort of Secret Service agents and policemen, Mr. Carter traveled in a bulletproof limousine through streets that looked like a battlefield. His trip had New York's morning rush-hour traffic tied in knots.

When the President started his walk in the mainly black and Puerto Rican neighborhood, Ramon Rueda, who runs a local development corporation, shook Mr. Carter's hand and said: "How you doing, Jimmy. What a surprise."

Residents stood by shouting: "Tell them we need money, send us money," and one man yelled at the President: "Give me a job, man. I need a job."

Mr. Carter's route took him

through areas blighted by the looting and burning that broke out when a power blackout plunged the entire city into darkness in July.

Mr. Carter told the mayor of New York, Abraham Beame, who accompanied him on the tour: "I particularly wanted to see how bad it is."

As he left, Mr. Carter told bystanders: "You all take care of this neighborhood."

Later, Mayor Beame said that President Carter had been impressed with some of the projects to rehabilitate the South Bronx, which has one of the highest unemployment rates in the United States, reported as high as 85 per cent.

"Something has to be done with leveling and improving the areas where they have so many burned-out buildings or abandoned buildings," he said.

The President was also accompanied on the tour by Patricia Harris, secretary of housing and urban development, who is the only black member of the Carter Cabinet.

Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, denied that the tour was organized in response to criticism from black civil rights leader Vernon Jordan, who has chastised the President for visiting small towns in middle America while ignoring the poor of the big cities.

"It was not in response to anybody's criticism," Mr. Powell said. He told reporters: "I hope you'll convey to the people of



UNSCCHEDULED TOUR—President Carter listens as Patricia Harris, secretary of Housing and Urban Development, discusses conditions in blighted section of the Bronx.

New York, who were trying to get to work this morning, the apologetic of the White House for the disruption that we caused to the traffic, because I'm sure there may have been considerable dismay at the streets that were blocked off at short notice."

Mr. Carter's visit to the south Bronx coincided with a presiden-

tial statement announcing that he had approved settlement of \$648 million against \$2.4 billion in claims for economic assistance under a nationwide social services program.

The state of New York is expected to receive at least \$214 million of the new settlement, the statement said.

"A substantial portion of this amount is expected to be passed through to New York City to provide significant new fiscal relief," it said.

"The administration will send the necessary legislation reflecting the agreement to Congress in the next two weeks."

Urges Cuts to Save \$10 Billion

Study Says U.S. Paperwork Costs \$100 Billion Each Year

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (UPI).—The Commission on Federal Paperwork has issued its final report and quickly terminated its two-year "fight against paperwork."

The report, which was delivered to President Carter last week, attributed overwhelming amounts of paperwork to government insensitivity and poor planning and recommended the creation of a Cabinet-level department to deal with the problem.

The report estimated the cost of federal paperwork at \$100 billion a year, based on the cost of paper, which accounts for a small part of it, and an estimate of the hours spent gathering data and distributing and filling out forms. The commission took into account the time consumed both by the federal government workers who distribute the paperwork and the business and private citizens who respond to it.

The commission, which began its work Oct. 3, 1975, offered more than 770 recommendations and said that if all the recommendations were adopted \$10 billion would be saved in the first year alone. According to the commission, federal agencies have implemented about half of them, saving \$5.5 billion.

The commission investigated various public agencies and held public hearings around the country and the staff listened to about 3,500 complaints on a toll-free telephone line.

The glut of paperwork, the commission found, imposes psychological as well as economic

hardships. The report cited the frustration of spending 35 hours to fill out a student loan application and noted the confusing complexity of tax return forms. It also cited the amounts of paperwork required of small businesses, such as a company that was obliged to fill out 8,800 reports for federal agencies in one year.

The final report boiled down the recommendations to a few general suggestions. Besides calling for the Cabinet-level department, the report suggested a simplifying of language and shortening of regulations, a freer flow of information and consideration by Congress of the paperwork brought about by the legislation it passed.

Vice-President Mondale expressed the appreciation of the Carter administration and James McIntire Jr., acting budget director, delivered a closing address last week. The conference was attended by about 150 government officials and businessmen.

Protesting Low Prices

U.S. Farmers' Movement Aim At Dec. 14 Strike for Parity

By William Robbins

SPRINGFIELD, Colo. (UPI).—Out here near the western limits of the plains, the tractors that helped produce this year's bountiful grain harvest are at rest.

But many of them stand not in farmyards but along the highways, bearing signs warning motorists that their owners intend to stop growing this country's food supply unless they get better prices for their products. They stand in rows along roads leading to such old towns as Springfield, Walsh and Lamar, Colo.; Cimarron and Dodge City, Kan.; Pampa, Texas, and Boise City, Okla.

"This tractor strikes on Dec. 14," says a sign leaning against a big wheel in a row of farm machinery along U.S. 160 a few miles south of here. "We strike Dec. 14 for 100 per cent of parity," reads another.

A Beginning The warnings mark the beginning of what many farmers believe will become a national movement by the Dec. 14 deadline they have set for achieving parity, or producing prices that they call a fair return for their costs of production. The movement, which they have named Agriculture of America, is growing rapidly, they said, as a result of meetings like one held recently in Dodge City.

"We've reached as far north as Minnesota, as far south as Washington State, as far east as Delaware," a Colorado farmer, one of the four founders of the movement, said.

"I know you don't like the word strike," said 38-year-old Laurence Bitter. "But do you like these words any better: 'Foreclosed,' 'Farm sale'?"

Mr. Bitter described the plight of farmers and the reasons for the strike movement: the depressed prices for farmers' products, the rising costs of everything they must buy, their steadily increasing debt.

100% of Parity "Unless we get 100 per cent of parity, we will not buy anything we don't have to have," he said. "We will not sell and next year we will not produce."

He added: "Hell, I don't need to tell you not to buy. You're not going to buy because you can't pay for what you've got now."

Parity, as farmers use the term, is the price level at which their products would bring them a return that they consider fair in relation to the goods they must buy. It is based on the relationship between prices and costs in the years 1910 to 1914, a period of relative farm prosperity.

Parity for wheat would now be about \$5 a bushel—the price of wheat at country grain elevators now is about \$3 a bushel, although the farmers will receive additional income in subsidies before the end of the year. The farmers said that the subsidies, under the new farm law, will not allow them to break even.

Price-Support Loans Mr. Bitter said that the key part of the strike idea is a provision in the farm bill just signed by President Carter. Under that law, farmers can get price-support loans from the government and store their grain as collateral instead of selling it.

The loans total, after storage costs, about \$2 a bushel. Among about a dozen farmers interviewed after the Dodge City meeting, none opposed the strike.

President Signs 2 UN Covenants On Human Rights

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (UPI).—President Carter signed today two UN covenants aimed at guaranteeing human rights in the world.

The President said that he would seek their ratification by Congress "at the earliest possible date."

One of the documents binds the signers to take steps toward a series of rights—the right to work, to form and join trade unions, to social security, to an adequate standard of living and to education.

The second obligates governments to guarantee their populations' rights along the lines of the UN Bill of Rights—to life, liberty, thought, religion, freedom of movement and residence, legal trials and peaceful assembly.

One of the covenants, Mr. Carter said, "concerns what governments must not do," and the other deals with "what governments must do for their people."

"My hope and my belief is that the international covenants can play some role in the ultimate realization of freedom in the world," he said.

Waldheim Names Indian to Attend Rhodesian Talks

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 5 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim named Indian Lt. Gen. Prem Chand yesterday to be his representative for military talks aimed at obtaining a cease-fire in Rhodesia's five-year-old guerrilla war.

West German Ambassador Ruediger von Weizsacker, president of the Security Council for October, informed Mr. Waldheim that the Council had approved Gen. Chand as his choice for the post.

The 61-year-old Indian, who retired as commander of the UN peacekeeping force on Cyprus last December, will arrive in New York over the weekend for talks with Mr. Waldheim and other UN officials.

The Security Council asked Mr. Waldheim to appoint a representative last Thursday under the British-American plan to bring black-majority rule to Rhodesia.

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, a government spokesman said Gen. Chand will be welcome there for talks with the white-minority regime.

Australian State Acts To End Power Strike

MELBOURNE, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—The government of Victoria, Australia's second most populous state, took emergency powers today to end an eight-week strike by power plant workers.

The strike for higher pay by 2,500 maintenance staff has put 400,000 people out of work, shut factories, cost industry millions of dollars in lost production and cut electricity supplies by 50 per cent throughout the state.

Canada to Probe Its Uranium Role

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Canadian government has announced a probe into the legal aspects of its own participation in international uranium export.

The young farmers leading movement are not impressed. "We just might make some money here," said one.

Canada's government has announced a probe into the legal aspects of its own participation in international uranium export. The young farmers leading movement are not impressed. "We just might make some money here," said one.

Between Jan. 1, 1972, and Jan. 31, 1975, Canada, Britain, France, Australia and South Africa worked together to set production quotas and prices for uranium sales outside the United States.

A real estate agent in Ottawa said Prince Faisal's staff is seen arranging a one-year lease for "a large home on a large tract of property." The training class will last nine months.

SAUDI PRINCE TO TAKE U.S. COPTER TRAINING ENTERPRISE, Ala., Oct. 5 (UPI).—U.S. Army officials in Alabama announced that Prince Mohamed Faisal of Saudi Arabia will begin helicopter flight training at Fort Rucker on Feb. 12.

A real estate agent in Ottawa said Prince Faisal's staff is seen arranging a one-year lease for "a large home on a large tract of property." The training class will last nine months.

GE to Develop Electric Cars For City Use

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Oct. 4 (AP).—General Electric Co. has been awarded a U.S. government contract for \$5.5 million to develop experimental electric automobiles aimed at mass production, the company announced.

The contract calls for GE to deliver two four-passenger test cars to the federal Department of Energy by spring 1979. The sub-compact cars will be built for city driving with a cruising speed of miles an hour, will be designed jointly by Chrysler Corp. and GE, company officials said yesterday.

The cars will feature a system that will permit using energy to be used to recharge the car's 18 battery and permit the cars to be in a range of 75 miles before batteries need recharging, GE said.

DEATH NOTICE Mrs. Alexandra TOSHERPINE, her children Peter, Serge, Ivan and her grandchildren with great sorrow announce the sudden death of

ALEXANDRE TOSHERPINE composer, pianist and conductor, born in Paris, at the age of seventy-eight. Following the last wishes of the deceased, there will be no ceremony. Burial at St. Germain-des-Bois cemetery. 1 Rue Furstenberg, 75005 Paris.

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A Working Nobleman

Swede's Castle Is Home, Thriving Business

By Jonathan Kandell

ADELSNAS, Sweden (NYT).—With some of the highest income and property taxes in the world and a political system that is militantly egalitarian, Sweden would hardly seem a propitious country for a nobleman trying to hold on to his manor.

But Baron Johan Adelsward happens to believe that a man's castle is his home. And so he has nurtured a business largely dedicated to keeping control of a 50-room manor and the surrounding 50,000-acre estate that the Swedish crown ceded to his forebears more than 200 years ago.

"I would not want to give the impression that the only reason for the business is to keep all this going," said the baron, with a sweep of an arm that barely encompassed the breathtaking view of the woods and lake on his property. "But we certainly could not hold on to the estate if we had not built up the other enterprises."

The Adelsward enterprises—employing 250 persons—include a dairy farm, a large lumber business and the estate itself, which runs a park on the property, rents out farms and homes, and sells electricity to 230,000 consumers in nearby communities.

The baron prides himself in keeping up with technical innovations. His lumber business—turning more than 80,000 cubic yards of wood a year from the estate forests into construction material, furniture, pulp and paper—recently installed a laser machine to sort out tree trunks by size and quality.

Tax, Labor Costs

Although the various operations have been profitable, the Adelsward family has had to make concessions to the taxes and labor costs of modern Sweden.

There are only two servants on the property—one to keep up the 50-acre lawns and gardens and the other to help clean the castle. So, most of the time, the baron, his wife and three children spend their time in seven rooms on an upper floor. Just how many rooms serve as living quarters is an annual basis for negotiations with tax officials.

Since his wife teaches linguistics at a nearby university, the baron often helps out with the housekeeping and cooks for the family on occasion. His workday begins at 7 a.m. and he drives between his businesses in a station wagon.

"Obviously we don't keep the whole castle polished all the time," said the baron as he showed a visitor around. "The house as a whole is only in full use about a total of two weeks a year." But on special occasions—like the traditional midsummer crayfish party or the October moose hunt in the estate's forests—all 50 rooms are readied and up to 25 persons can be made to feel at home for a long weekend.

Royal Guests

The guests usually include members of the royal family, other aristocrats or ranking government officials. To provide the necessary service, the baron can hire the five or six aging persons from the town who he says "still know how to handle this sort of occasion."

"Of course, I'm close to many aristocrats," the baron said. Throughout Western Europe, aristocrats have whittled away

their estates by slowly selling parcels to maintain their income levels. Others saw their properties endlessly subdivided among relatives because of inheritance laws. And many European noble families have been reduced to the role of exalted tour guides—showing visitors through their castles for much of the week in order to be able to enjoy their manors in privacy for a few days. Few aristocrats have displayed the sort of business acumen that

has been a tradition with the Adelswards. While many noblemen trace their titles and estates to ancestors who distinguished themselves in battle and were rewarded by grateful kings, the original Baron Johan Adelsward received his barony here—about 150 miles southwest of Stockholm—because of the sizable foreign-exchange earnings he brought the Swedish crown through a copper mine and foundry.

Nearby Avidsberg was founded largely for the copper miners. Many of its landmark houses and buildings were constructed by the Adelsward family in the 18th century.

Stables Converted

The main hotel and restaurant used to be the stables for horses that transported the copper ingots. The "people's house," more than 200 years old, was donated by the family to the town as a community center and union headquarters. Nobody finds it strange that on May Day the unionists' red flag flutters next to the Adelsward coat of arms.

Baron Adelsward's grandfather had the foresight to realize by 1900 that copper could be produced much more cheaply in other countries. After visiting the world's fair in Paris, he decided that office furniture would be a better business in Sweden.

He founded the Fadi Company—a major world manufacturer of office equipment—which went on to replace the copper mines as the largest local employer. The family sold the company more than four decades ago. Fadi profits were used to build the present castle. Although built in

18th-century Swedish style, it dates only from 1920, replacing a smaller mansion from copper-mining days.

The baron, 40, sends his children to the local public schools. They may well be the last Adelsward generation to grow up in the castle. For one thing, inheritance laws governing the estates have been changed to eliminate primogeniture, making it more likely that aristocratic families will split their properties.

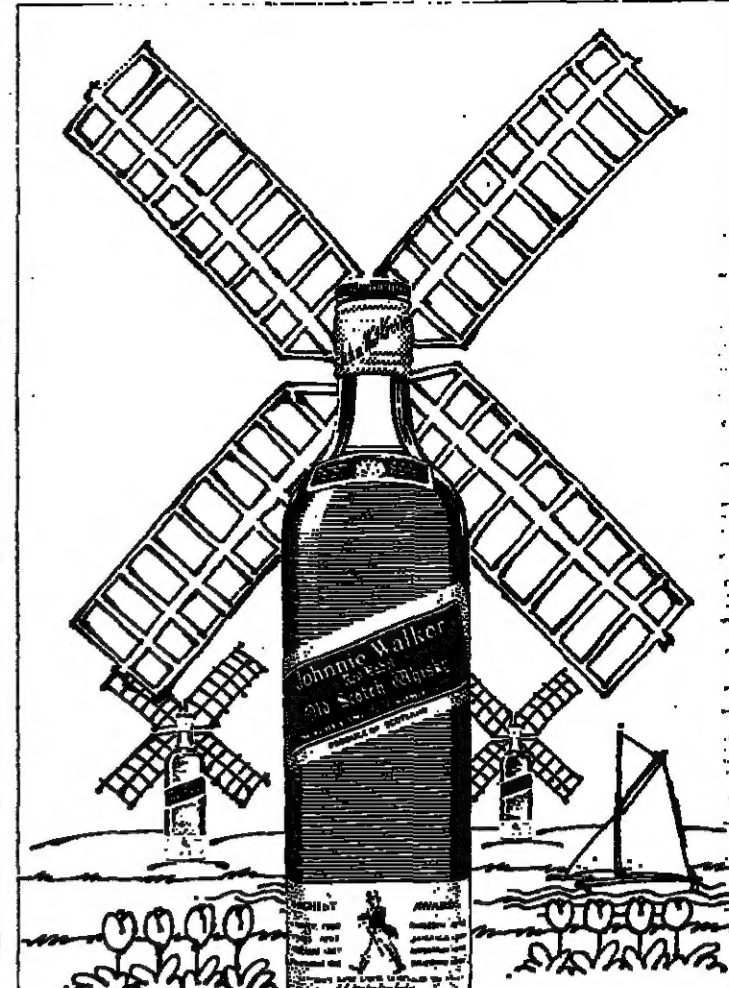
Then, also, taxes get tougher all the time, and maintenance costs keep climbing. It will cost a fortune to replace the castle's five-acre roof. Local authorities have asked the baron to connect the homes of his 320 permanent and temporary tenants to the town's central sewage system.

"If you come back in 10 years, I'll probably be showing tourists around the castle just like those English lords," Baron Adelsward said.

Anglican Prelate Sees Effect of Plea

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP).—Archbishop of Canterbury Donald Coggan, home after a 12-day visit to the Soviet Union, said yesterday that he believes his appeal to Soviet authorities for an end to religious persecution had some effect.

Dr. Coggan said: "The Soviet authorities are not deaf. We represented a very large group of people around the world, the Anglican communion, and I hope what we said will have some effect for human rights."



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RIGHT BRIGHTENER—A new cinder cone illuminates the Kilauea volcano near Kalagana, Hawaii.

Join Hard-Currency Elite

German Workers Seeking Art of Wages in West Marks

BERLIN, Oct. 5 (NYT).—A very team of East Berliners asked their bosses recently by sending that part of their wages be paid in hard currency to much-coveted West German marks.

They were rebuffed, but unrest in East Germany over what many consider a two-class system in a city purporting to be Communist has been growing to a point where the Communist party secretary, Erich Honecker, was asked to speak up in defense of the practice of using the West German mark as a kind of wage tender.

In a conflict in which the workers are pitted against the have-nots from the availability of high-quality goods and services only to East Germans who have West German money. As a result, most East Germans think of the West German mark as "real money" as compared with their own money, and they consider of little value.

In the last few years the East German Communists have set up

an elaborate chain of stores, called by the English-sounding name of Intershops, that sell all manner of goods, from coffee and tea to household goods and automobiles, for West German marks. Since 1974 every East German is entitled to own up to \$300 in West German funds with no questions asked.

Mr. Honecker, in a speech last week, acknowledged that the system of Intershops was "no constant accompaniment to socialism," but he said similar hard-currency chain stores existed in other Communist countries to serve Western tourists and skim off hard currency. The difference from conditions in Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia seems to be that the East German chain stores mainly serve the East Germans, although Western travelers also use them, and those without access to West German marks feel excluded.

"A two-class system has developed here that is utterly unfair," an East Berliner complained to a visitor. "I belong to the underprivileged and cannot go to the Intershop to buy Western cosmetics or get chocolate for my children because I have no relatives in the West."

A worker involved in the factory dispute over payment in West German marks said he and his colleagues felt entitled to 20 per cent of their pay in that way because the electrical equipment they produce is sold on export markets.

"We earn hard currency for the state," he noted, "so we should have some advantage too." The urgent need for hard currency at a time when world prices have been spiraling is behind the East German drive to promote the Intershops, estimated to net hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Around the Friedrichstrasse station in East Berlin, an East-West crossing point, 12 Intershops are in full-time operation, most of them on a seven-day-a-week schedule and some open from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. Such stores also exist in small towns, in bigger hotels, on parking lots along superhighways and at railroad stops and camping grounds.

A woman went into an Intershop at an autobahn stop the other day, brandishing a West German 10-mark bill, about \$4, to buy coffee. "Look what I have!" she said, beaming. "My son just helped fix a West German's car and this is what he got as a tip."

Coffee, described on the package as a brand that is "first class, finest kind grown," is available at the Intershops at \$4 a pound. That is a far cry from the low-grade types available at regular East German stores for East German-mark prices ranging from \$28 to \$32 a pound.

To fight rising coffee prices the East Germans have recently introduced a mixture of coffee with an ersatz component but officials acknowledged that it was no bad it could not be processed in coffee machines. Mr. Honecker pointed out that the importing of coffee alone cost \$300 million a year. "It is not easy for us to spend that much money," he said, "and we are only able to do it through the greatest efforts to increase our exports."

José Gelbard, Peron Ex-Aide, Is Dead in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (Reuters).—José Gelbard, 60, a former Argentine economy minister who was recently granted political asylum in the United States, died of a stroke here today.

Mr. Gelbard, who was economy minister in the Peron cabinets from 1973 to 1974 and had lived in the United States since 1976, was blamed by some economic observers for Argentina's skyrocketing inflation and other economic troubles.

After the overthrow of President Isabel Peron in March of last year the military government shipped Mr. Gelbard of his citizenship and accused him of illegal financial dealings regarding a scandal revolving around Argentine banker David Graiver.

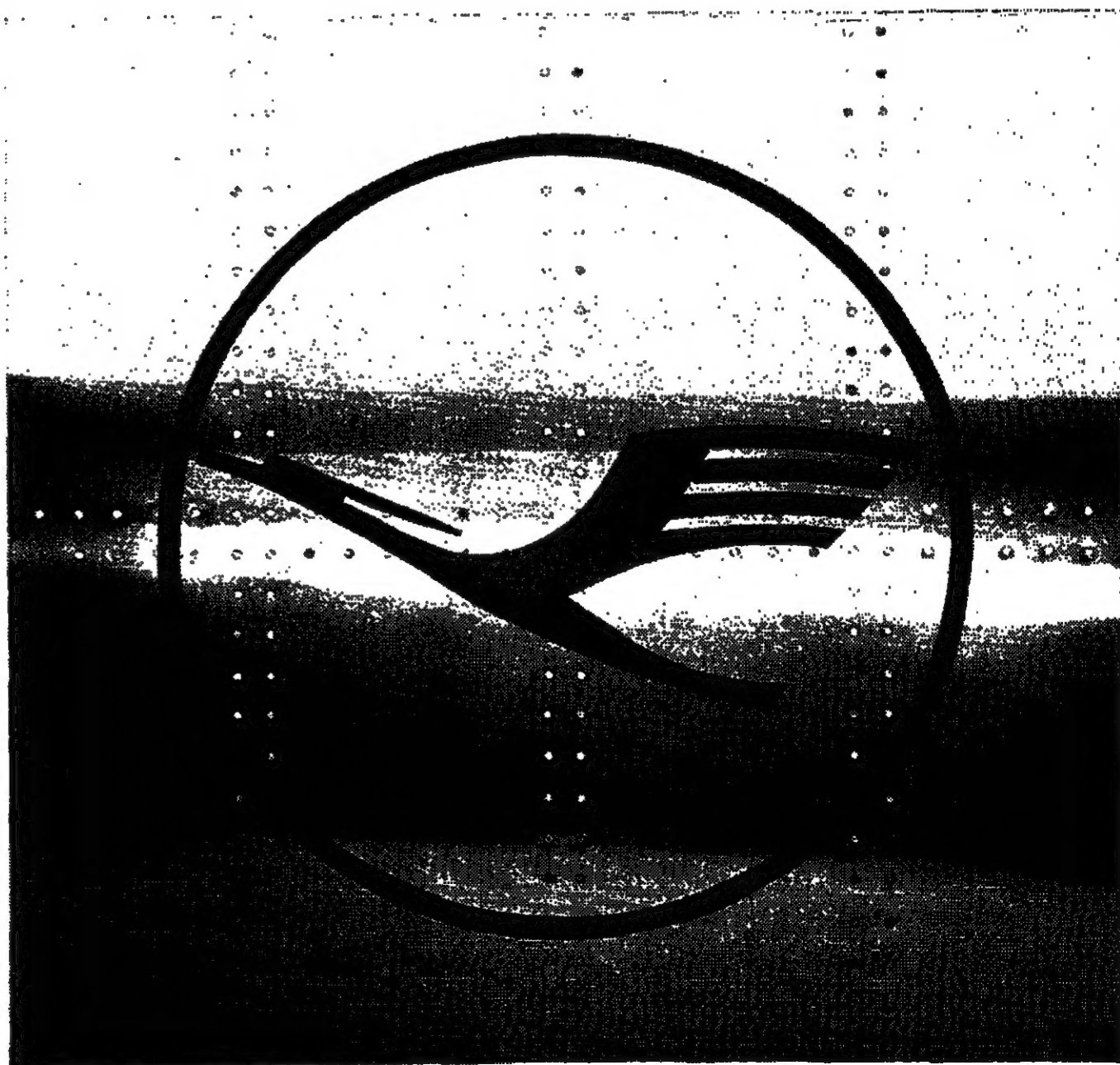
Mr. Gelbard denied any involvement in the Graiver scandal but the Argentine government sought his extradition from the United States.

He was granted political asylum by the United States a few days before his death.

Charlotte D. Wright

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5 (AP).—Charlotte Dorrance Wright, 65, an heiress to the Campbell Soup Co. fortune, died yesterday at her 300-acre estate in nearby Saint Davids.

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Mr. Carter on Weaponry

Never mind all that business about man's last best hope and the rest—the UN General Assembly is a tough audience for anyone who is serious about wanting to put some restraints on armaments and the technologies that sustain and spread them. The buyers and sellers were all there Tuesday, when Mr. Carter addressed the United Nations: The nuclear haves, have-nots, wish-to-be's and maybe's. His remarks were concentrated on the urgency of controlling the great arms competition and reducing present arsenals. We thought his speech was eloquent and strong and that it stressed the right things.

* * *

The President's optimistic appraisal of the prospects for a second-stage SALT agreement, his assertion that this country would even be willing to reduce its nuclear weapons by half "on a reciprocal basis" and his statement on the use of nuclear weapons were attention-getters. But his discussion of related issues was more audacious, considering the nature of the audience. To talk about nuclear nonproliferation, the curbing of conventional arms sales and a comprehensive ban on nuclear testing is to challenge the strategies and ambitions of a very large part of the UN membership. Mr. Carter was distinctive and clear on the subject of so-called "peaceful" nuclear explosions: "My country believes that the time has come to end all explosions of nuclear devices, no matter what their claimed justification..." Only a few weeks ago, in connection with international fears that South Africa was on the verge of exploding a nuclear device, the French foreign minister made the same point bluntly—i.e., that there is no such thing as a peaceful explosion. That this view is gaining credence and being explicitly made these days is a very promising development.

It was, however, on the subject of curbing the spread of nuclear weapons that Mr. Carter spoke with the greatest intensity. He addressed some of the cynicism and confusion that surround the subject and took the trouble to try to explain why he thought it

was not too late to control the dangerous technologies or to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arsenals. Mr. Carter was speaking to an audience composed mainly of representatives of developing nations, and many of them have objected strenuously to the efforts of a small group of industrialized nuclear-supplier countries to agree among themselves on a code of restraints that will make the commerce in nuclear energy materials less risky, less likely to give the buyers of such materials the option for a bomb as part of the bargain. Nonetheless, the President insisted that this suppliers group should continue to meet until it has completed its work and fulfilled what he regards as its obligation. He spoke out for "full-scope comprehensive safeguards," which implies a measure of control of nuclear plant and fuel that many importing countries do not think they should have to put up with. And once again he made his pitch for alternatives to the plutonium fuel cycle, "alternative fuel cycles that can be managed safely on a global basis."

* * *

To be sure—and fittingly, since the setting was the United Nations—Mr. Carter was dealing only in words here. There are surely some questions about the rate at which this administration is fulfilling its stated goals concerning curbs on U.S. sales of conventional armaments abroad, and also questions concerning the President's own fortitude on the proliferation issue. In parts of his administration in the past several months there had been an appreciable slacking of the anti-proliferation effort. For that reason especially it was heartening that Mr. Carter spoke at such length and with such obvious conviction about his commitment to halt the spread of nuclear arsenals. We are thinking not just of his UN audience, but also of some of the recalcitrant folk in his own government, when we say there are times when speeches matter.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Measuring Helsinki at Belgrade

A steady stream of reports will reach us over the next few months from the "Review Conference on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe," which opened Tuesday in Belgrade. The purpose of Belgrade is to assess Helsinki, where the original conference culminated on Aug. 1, 1975, in a set of accords then only dimly understood. With the hindsight gained over the past two years we can digest the coming reports—though not the title of the conference—if two things are kept in mind.

* * *

First, this is a European production. The United States and the Soviet Union are only two—albeit an important two—of 35 participating nations. Second, the Belgrade meeting coincides with a period of intense engagement between the United States and Soviet Union on other issues, notably a new strategic arms pact and a Geneva conference on the Middle East. There are thus limits of both policy and prudence on the extent to which the United States should use the Belgrade proceedings to condemn the Russians for their record on human rights.

The European nature of the process that gave rise to the Helsinki accords places particular limits on U.S. action. The Conference on Security and Cooperation was the first diplomatic happening since World War II to bring together all the states of Europe—members of NATO and of the Warsaw Pact and neutrals. More than any other event, it showed that détente was a multilateral affair, not simply a matter of accords between Washington and Moscow. And it emphasized the links among military security, economic cooperation and the openness of societies—the so-called "three baskets" of Helsinki. Each enhances the others.

In the human rights area, it was the West Europeans, rather than the Americans, who pressed hardest at Helsinki to assure that the Final Act would contain explicit standards for wider human contacts and a greater

flow of information and cultural exchange against which performance might be measured. Since then, the Carter administration has taken the lead in defining human rights as an international issue of vital importance. But the West Europeans probably know better the degree to which pressing the Soviet Union and its allies helps to build a more secure Europe. The challenge to the Western delegates at Belgrade is to strike the right balance between putting Moscow in the dock and letting it off the hook—between seeking explanations and redress for specific cases of human-rights abuse, and taking so general an approach as to supply no impetus for further change.

Whether or not they foresaw the consequences, the signers at Helsinki set in motion a process by which the domestic affairs of the nations of Europe and North America became a legitimate concern to all the others. One achievement at Helsinki was the Final Act's stipulation of objectives in all three "baskets" of concern; one weakness was its failure to say anything about the rate at which progress might be expected. The delegates at Belgrade should not only seek an accounting of what has happened in the past two years but also attempt to lay down practical targets for the next review conferences, whose date they are to set.

* * *

This process of periodic review is a powerful engine for change. All over Eastern Europe, it has prompted ad hoc groups of citizens to monitor the compliance of their Communist governments. In almost every instance, governments have responded with repression, but not without distress at home and embarrassment abroad. The two are intimately related; the more embarrassment abroad, the less likely repression at home. That is what makes Helsinki so important, and why low-keyed persistence is so important at Belgrade and after.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Human Rights and Détente

To play the human rights question off against real détente has been wrong from the start. The two nuclear superpowers need a way of talking and adjusting to one another, since their own fate and that of the world depends on their doing so. And since they both have that need, it is unlikely that either of them will be diverted from any particular political move because the other

turns up its nose. Europe's mesmerized watch for the slightest unfavorable reaction from the Kremlin is a logical consequence of the way appeasement has been confused with détente in recent years. At the Belgrade talks, the danger is less that too much "moralizing" will endanger détente than that misunderstanding of what détente is really all about might undermine democracy's moral foundations.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 6, 1902

PARIS—The funeral of Emile Zola was celebrated yesterday, and passed off without incident. The crowd which turned out to witness the funeral was enormous in its proportions. The whole line of route from the church to the cemetery was crowded with people every window was packed and the roads were thronged. Anatole France made a moving speech at the grave site and Capt. Dreyfus was among the mourners.

Fifty Years Ago

October 6, 1927

NEW YORK—Raymond Bloch, wanted by the police in an assault case, used four ways to commit suicide in the Belvedere Hotel yesterday. He wanted to make sure that his suicide plans did not go astray. To insure success, he slashed his wrists with a razor blade, drank a bottle of disinfectant, attempted to strangle himself with a handkerchief and slipped below the surface of a bathtub full of water. When found he was definitely dead.



"You Had to Ask, Didn't You!"—"\$236 Transatlantic-London-New York-Round Trip?" He Says!—"Don't You Have Anything Cheaper Than That?" He Says..."

Moscow's One-Sided View of Rights

By Andrei D. Sakharov

MOSCOW—Two years ago, the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation was signed. Its historical significance was the proclamation of an inseparable bond between international security and an open society—that is, the freedom of people to move across state borders, the free exchange of information, freedom of conscience.

Is the West prepared to defend these noble and vital principles? Or will it, little by little, accept the interpretation of the principles of Helsinki, and of détente as a whole, that the leaders of the Soviet Union and of Eastern Europe are trying to impose?

That the principles of Helsinki would have to be defended was clear from the very beginning. The Soviet and East European representatives have always tried to neutralize the humanitarian sections of the Helsinki accords by emphasizing the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. But the fact is that these allusions are out of place, and contradict the UN Charter and other pacts, as well as the declarations of rights in the Final Act itself, where violations of human rights, accepted international standards of civil rights, and the openness of society are concerned.

Impudent Campaign

At the same time, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries think it quite permissible to conduct their own impudent campaign against real and imagined violations of human rights in the West.

Such a one-sided understanding of détente is not limited to words (and I am only talking about human rights). Every person serving a term in the hell of present-day Gulag for his beliefs, or open profession of them—every victim of psychiatric repression for political reasons, every person refused permission to emigrate or travel abroad—represents a direct violation of the Helsinki accords.

I am referring here to persecution for religious activity, to the refusal to allow Pentecostals and Baptists, Germans and Jews, and people of other nationalities, to emigrate; to the reprisals for lawful and human activities that have been visited on hundreds of persons who are suffering for attempts to leave the country; and, especially, to the scandalous fact of repression against those attempting to gather and publish materials on the violations of the humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki accords organizing groups monitoring their fulfillment or even simply belonging to such groups.

The monstrous cruelty of the sentences imposed this year on the Ukrainians Mikola Rudenko and Oleksa Tykhiv (given 7 and 10-year sentences, respectively, on charges of disseminating anti-Soviet propaganda) out of sight of the public and in violation of their rights to a legal defense; the arrests of Yuri F. Orlov, Alexander Ginzburg and Anatoli Shcharansky (who formed a group to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords) and many other individuals—these are not simply routine violations of the right of freedom of conscience, but a defiant act by the Soviet authorities—a test of the West's resolve to insist on the fulfillment of the principles of Helsinki.

Blackmail

To ignore this challenge would be a faint-hearted capitulation to blackmail. It is hardly necessary to add that this would probably have further negative consequences in all but isolated aspects of East-West relations, including the principal questions of international security.

I believe that Western parliaments should insist upon instructions to their delegations to the Belgrade conference on the Helsinki accords, convening today, which would make further capitulation impossible. It is necessary to insist on the rapid liberation of "refuseniks" and those arrested for expressing criticism, on a review of unjust sentences (including the Rudenko

and Tykhiv sentences), on the facilitation of emigration and foreign travel, and on the free distribution of books, newspapers and magazines published abroad, as a condition for the conclusion of the Belgrade conference.

I particularly appeal to the U.S. Congress, and President Carter, supported by the enormous power and influence of his country, drawing on the clearly expressed will and tradition of a free people, to declare the defense of human rights in the whole world to be a fundamental moral policy of the United States.

We are going through a period of history in which decisive support of the principles of freedom, of conscience, of an open society, and the rights of man has become an absolute necessity. The alternative is surrender to totalitarianism, the loss of all precious freedom, and political, economic and moral degradation.

The West, its political and moral leaders, its free and decent peoples, must not allow this.

Andrei D. Sakharov, Soviet physicist and dissident leader, won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1975. This article was translated from the Russian by the Moscow bureau of The New York Times.

On the Sudden Soviet-U.S. Thaw

By Victor Zorba

WASHINGTON—We ought to have learned by now to distrust the signs of sudden improvement in relations between Washington and Moscow, of the kind that we are now seeing on all sides, but hope springs eternal. When President Carter says, as he did in his speech to the United Nations, that the United States and the Soviet Union are "within sight" of an agreement on SALT, then it is obvious that a breakthrough of the kind that eluded Henry Kissinger for two years is in the making. If it has not been made already, how was it done?

All we can see on the surface so far is a change of atmosphere, but there is every reason to believe that substantive progress has been made in the private talks held recently between Soviet and U.S. officials. The ice did not really begin to melt until Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, used his visit to the UN last month to persuade the U.S. administration that Moscow was now willing to accept the basic negotiating context proposed by Carter, which it had rejected so vehemently earlier in the year.

'Deep Cuts'

What Carter wanted to talk about was not just the limitation of strategic arms, but "deep cuts" in the arsenals maintained by both sides. What Moscow wanted first was acceptance by Carter of the limits which had been agreed with Kissinger and Ford in Vladivostok in 1974. "The Soviet reaction to the 'deep cuts' proposed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his visit to Moscow in March was savage—as savage as the U.S. proposals were in Moscow's view."

Pravda denounced them as a demand for "unilateral" action by the Soviet Union. It saw them as a "crude violation" of the Vladivostok agreement, and said that they had been dictated to the Carter administration by the military-industrial complex. For a time it seemed we were back on the brink of the cold war.

Carter's challenge to Moscow on human rights made the Kremlin suspect that the political survival of the Soviet regime, as well as its military strength, were being put in question by the new administration. In the West, many observers and even some friendly allies saw Carter's approach as a major "miscalculation" by a new, arrogant administration which had not yet learned the realities of international power, and they urged it to pull back before it was too late. But Carter, while moderating his language on human rights, was slow to make any concessions of substance.

But while we have to wait for official announcements to see precisely what has been achieved, the change in atmosphere is unmistakable—and it is important, much as some people may disagree, that the change be permanent. The change would appear particularly striking to someone who left Washington a little while ago, as I have, when mutual recrimination and distrust were at their height, and returned now to find that relations are on the mend. But an absence of this kind provides a good yardstick with which to measure progress.

It is obvious that Gromyko's own return to the United States, albeit with a new set of proposals, also helped to persuade him that circumstances were now more propitious. The intricacies of SALT may need careful negotiation, but Carter's attitude on

U.S. Policy on Israel Takes Erratic Swerve

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—It is unclear whether the Carter administration's diplomatic pressure on Israel is characterized more by recklessness or incompetence. But the latest erratic swerve of U.S. policy suggests the transformation of the United States from a reliable friend of Israel into a problem for Israel.

By collaborating with the Soviet Union, Israel's principal enemy, on a declaration of objectives for a Middle East settlement, the United States took a giant step toward imposing a settlement agreeable to Israel's enemies. The United States has undermined the Geneva conference, transformed the Russians from passive to active participants in the diplomatic process, resurrected a terrorist organization (the Palestine Liberation Organization), hardened Arab negotiating positions, and emboldened those Arabs who say negotiations are unnecessary because, eventually, Israel's friend will sell it cheap.

The most pernicious U.S.-Soviet stipulation is for "insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." The world (including the administration) knows, the jubilant PLO and Arab leaders know, that is a catch phrase used invariably and until now exclusively by Arabs who insist that the PLO must define those rights. The PLO invariably does so in terms of the extinction of Israel.

Strange Theory

President Carter, who has a strange theory of representation, says the PLO, a dictatorial cabal, represents a "substantial part" of the 3 million Palestinians. (Never mind that most of them are citizens of Jordan and other nations.) Now Carter has revived and legitimized the shattered PLO.

Until 1967 the PLO could attack Israel from Gaza, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. In 1967, the PLO was expelled from Gaza. In 1970, Jordan crushed the PLO. (Jordan's army includes many Palestinians, and has killed far more

PLO members than have killed by Israeli patrols.) The PLO in Lebanon in 1976 has the PLO has been losing its military base in southern Lebanon. Now the United States the Russians want to compete the PLO with a diplomatic in Geneva.

The policy of the preceding administration, though flawed, ed on an obvious truth: Rastings should be faced on rather than catapulted in central role in the diplomatic process. The Carter administration's sudden and severe U the Soviet direction (just Egypt is completing its e engagement from the Rus reverses U.S. policy in a significant areas.

It reverses the policy of tating with Arab states w involving the Russians d it embraces proposals "national guarantees"; UN troop observers, with Soviet and participation that have been rejected by Israel for many reasons, one of which is that are recipients, not for real but for mischief. With the siness that is becoming its mark, the Carter admini reversed policy without cing Congress.

The U.S.-Soviet declar does not mention, and destined (and perhaps de to supplant, UN Resolutio That resolution has been basis of the Geneva confere Yet the United States pr will be indignant about i "intransigence" if Israel i more reluctant to attend a neva conference that can nevay manipulated by a reliable ally and an impi enemy.

Having provoked a predi storm, the administration a move, altered that usual, clearly claiming not to have i what it was saying and the Israelis, as usual, are making differences. But the age is done.

Suppose a resolution i the U.S.-Soviet declaration introduced in the UN. The States will have to supp Suppose the PLO then c i. The United States mig cept this as an adequate tute for PLO endorsement Resolution 242, and wou negotiating with the PLO "rehabilitated" PLO wou embraced U.S. (and Sovi icy, and been embraced i United States, without ab ing its commitment to d Israel.

Reckless

Israel's friends must ask administration this reack incompetent, or both? a compatible with L's a? Another question is wheth security is compatible w administration that so r collabora with this n most dangerous enemy, a nation that is among ovi friends.

What can Israel do own? It should immediate cover a trillion barrels beneath Oilco, Israel hu ing else to offer the United except friendship and values, and the United can't burn either in its B

Letters

U.S. Taxes Abroad

Much that is wrong with the U.S. income tax system comes into sharp focus with Sen. Abraham Ribicoff's new bill for taxing overseas citizens.

In place of a fairly understandable \$15,000-income exclusion, he proposes an unwieldy arrangement with separate deductions for cost of living, education and housing.

According to the IRT, Sept. 29, "In no case can any of these special deductions exceed the amount of the allowance paid by the employer, the amount actually spent by the taxpayer, or the amount listed in the IRS tables, whichever is smallest."

How many hours will be wasted figuring out this gobbledygook? How many hours have already been wasted by the bureaucrats who are trying to impose it on us? How many dollars will it cost to check returns with all the new documentation required?

Washington already has a housing problem. No new homes can be built in many areas because the sewers and other waste disposal facilities are overburdened. Despite that, Sen. Ribicoff's bill (in much more than triplicate I am sure) should be shredded and flushed into the Potomac.

If not, there will be an aged problem in the future w the paper work engende his proposal descends i IRS... not to mention d that will be recruited to ister it.

LESTER LE
Oxford, England.

I was appalled by the I (IRT, Sept. 29), "Bill M U.S. Taxpayers Abroad."

Even cursory examina Sen. Ribicoff's bill, as i in your article, shows th bill is far worse than the i in existence which is to effective on January 1 year. The Ribicoff bill i few ineffectual sops to o interests, but, if adopted, either tax the overseas oul of expense, or com in the interest of econo vival, to commit tax fru

St. Germain-en-Laye, F

Belching Fire.

Antagonists of 'triples' child con crime, and rancheros will not be s to learn (IRT, Sept. 3 Mexicans have "vast serves."

London.

From Flea Market to Elegance

By Hebe Dorsey

Oct. 5 (IHT).—The Flea Market and the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe race last Sunday at the extremes of the spectrum.

First centered around the clothes stands, offers in fashion, with young and old people doing the same thing, in a cheerful way of fries and rock.

The results may look like but they eventually faded in serious fashion. Items such as Kenzo, avidly sought after at les Puces, were why a designer's name would go there: it is in touch with the world and his clientele: second-hand to their non-freshening approach.

And, you can spot the same versions of the fashion—boots, from boots to high, satin tunics and glistening garments, harem bloomers, socks over high and quilted cotton gowns, including the original, vests and jackets. As the uniform is lumber-jack jeans or fatigues.

A group of the people around Malik runs from

young to very young, with girls who look in their early teens. But they have a poise and a sense of direction that many older women would envy. They also look like they are having fun.

The Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe is, in contrast, a refined fashion forum where women of higher social and financial echelons have traditionally shown off their latest fall clothes. That is where you see the other side of the coin: The silk purse that has been made of a sow's ear. But it is also fashion that has been so worked over it leaves little room for imagination.

This year the pickings were slim, with the older fashion plates openly giving up and settling for conservative, any-year-will-do clothes. With a lot of British people around, a good part of the crowd came sensibly clad in tweed and trench coats. But the young, led by Princess Caroline of Monaco and Baronne David de Rothschild, gave their wholehearted support to Yves Saint Laurent.

General Universal Stores Ltd. made a profit of \$112,392 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, not \$112,292 as reported in the Oct. 4 editions of the International Herald Tribune.

A young Parisian looking for instant fashion at the Flea Market.



J.G. Barthelmy/Sipa.

DINING OUT IN PARIS

New Is Not Necessarily Better

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Oct. 5 (IHT).—The *gougère* (a type of cheese puff) is defined by the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie des Gastronomes* as a "remarkable Bœuf à la mode" a beautifully savored accompaniment to the great wines of Burgundy.

With the exception of the strongly characterized *Epoisses* from the Côte d'Or, Burgundy has no outstanding cheeses. Burgundians, however, are big cheese eaters for the simple and sensible reason that nothing goes better with fine wine than good cheese.

So they developed the *gougère* from the same type of *choux* paste which usually ends up in cream puffs and *éclairs*. Its traditional form is a crown cut into six portions. However, altering the size and shape is often done. To accompany its aperitifs, *Ches Michel* makes miniature *gougères* the size of walnuts. The morsels are part of an assortment that includes wrinkled black olives of Nice and a ramekin of finely chopped marinated mushrooms, speeded with coriander.

New is not necessarily better. *Ches Michel*, which opened in 1959, deserves a re-evaluation for a consistently high level of food and performance. From the start the chef has been Michel Tomassoux, who began in his uncle's restaurant. Now the restaurant (serving 42 persons) is headed by him and his wife, Annette, who handles the nimble service.

Earthenware Cups

Without fanfare, *Ches Michel* specializes in good things. *Moules frites en cocotte* is an example. The *cocottes* in question are earthenware cups. This miniature marvel calls for a painstaking preparation that includes mussels, chopped almonds and pistachios, minced ham and mushrooms, parsley, ground coriander, garlic and is capped by a sautéed croustade.

The *omelette du Président* is a perfect omelette, folded over a lavish quantity of rich lobster chunks whose surface is given a controlled drizzle of *sauce Nantua*. The same lobster preparation is tucked into layers of puff paste for the *feuilleté de homard Nantua*.

The *canelet grillé Saint-Michel*, created 15 years ago, is a success-

ful simplification of some of the more highly touted duck dishes around town. Tomassoux's version is served in two courses: first the filets accompanied by cooked apples and a sauce incorporating the duck's liver, then the thighs, which have been spread with mustard before being crisply grilled.

Tomassoux is renowned for its giant dessert soufflés, flavored with Grand Marnier. The soufflé competes for honors with the puff-paste tarts topped with strawberries, wild strawberries,

raspberries or orange segments according to the season.

Gougère to be shaped into a crown.

1 cup milk

1/4 cup butter

7/8 cup flour

4 eggs

1 tablespoon heavy cream

100 grams Gruyère, finely diced, salt, pepper.

Bring milk, butter and season-

ing just to the boil.

Remove from heat.

Add flour. Stir well.

Return to heat and stir vigorously one or two minutes.

Remove pan from heat. Work in eggs one at a time. Add cheese (holding back a few dice) and the cream.

Butter a cookie sheet. Spoon blobs of dough in a ring shape of small mounds. Dot surface with cheese dice and brush with beaten egg.

Bake in moderate oven (325 degrees) 40 minutes to 1 hour.

Ches Michel, 18 Rue Belzunce, Paris 10e. Tel.: 878-44-14. Closed Friday evenings and all day Saturday. Approximate price: 130 francs.

The first Festival de la Femme, devoted to crafts, cooking, beauty, fashion, literature, etc., will take place at the Palais des Congrès, Oct. 12-15, from noon until 7 p.m.

Since there is no admission fee, it will be possible to get the equivalent of a 60-franc cooking lesson from the chefs of the Ecole de la Varenne, who will demonstrate cakes and cake decorating and five dishes from the school's repertoire.

Chef Albert Jorant will demonstrate *petits fours* and a *gâteau Gênois*. Chef Claude Vauguet will demonstrate artichoke bottoms, Varenne style, *piacadière* (Nice onion tart), *whiting Dugléré*, *Duchesse potatoes*, *lemon soufflé*.

The same chefs usually demonstrate every afternoon at La Varenne, 84 Rue St. Dominique, Paris 7e, when the cost is 60 francs per person.



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WINE: A Growing Eccentricity of the British

By Jon Winthrop

Oct. 5 (IHT).—A few years ago, "English" wine had some sort of joke. The men of it at first produced in Italy and then reassurance it was feared that a few army officers with no better to do had planted the vine in southern England, as was in 1967, when 30 vineyards covered all of hectares. Ten years later, it looked like just one more nifty of British oddity in the southern half of the island.

Now their base in Sussex, it have now spread to 250

hectares, as far north as Derby and Lincoln in England, and westward into Wales.

First of all, is today's English wine any better than it was at the start? Not much, to judge from a recent tasting of 10 English wines held by the Paris chapter of the International Wine and Food Society.

But if a minor eccentricity can become a major one, and given the determination of the British when the situation would appear hopeless, who knows?

Trying Out

Don't hold your breath waiting for the likes of Montrachet, but English winegrowers are now try-

ing out the Chardonnay, the vine that accounts for the great whites of Burgundy. The current varieties are Müller-Thurgau, a cross-bred vine popular in Germany, and Seyval Blanc, or Seyval-Villard 5276, a hybrid American-European variety.

These varieties were chosen because they ripen late, an important consideration for Britain, but they yield wines that are either acid (beneath a superficial sweetness), if slightly fruity, with little follow-through in taste once swallowed, or else have a "fusty," unpleasant taste of hydrogen sulfide. Not to mention the nasty smell of sulfur dioxide often used in excess to keep them stable.

Here is perhaps where the English made their first mistake: Instead of starting out with the idea of what might eventually produce a good wine in their climate, they concentrated on technical problems, in particular what grapes would ripen well that far north. That was not the approach taken by a suburban vine-

yard of Paris in Suresnes, and it had better results.

In fact, British winegrowing has a long history going back to the 3d century when Britain was a province of the Roman Empire. It lasted until Henry VIII confiscated the land of the monasteries.

This brought an end to English winegrowing for nearly half a millennium, and it had no doubt survived to the 16th century largely to furnish wine for the Catholic mass. By Henry VIII's time the British Navy was well on its way to the supremacy that came after his daughter, Elizabeth I, reigned over the destruction of the Spanish Armada. British shipping had already brought across to better stuff from France, the Rhineland and Portugal.

But instead of railway, let us wish the English the best in their attempt to renew a winegrowing tradition that lasted 1,250 years before Henry VIII (no doubt unintentionally, for he was quite a toper) put an end to it.

Japan's 'Flowery Families' Learn to Live as Commoners

By Barry Shlachter

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP).—High above the tumult of the capital, they quietly sip tea or brandy and recall the days when they were treated with respect and deference because they were of the "flowery families." Japan's aristocracy.

A 1947 reform swept away their hereditary titles and privileges and a crushing capital tax claim- ed much of their wealth, leaving the former nobility only an exclusive gentlemen's club, Kasumi Kikan, and memories.

Although Kasumi Kikan is modestly furnished with vinyl-covered furniture and plastic-topped dining tables, it is located on the 34th floor of a skyscraper which provides it with a splendid view of the Imperial Palace grounds below.

It would have been illegal before World War II to erect a building "looking down on the emperor," said club member Seidokyo Senda. "But a lot of things have changed these past 30 years."

Senda, once a baron and a childhood playmate of Emperor Hirohito, reminisced recently about the early postwar period when he became an ordinary Japanese who had to scrape together a living like so many others in what was then a devastated land.

Returning penniless from Manchuria, where he claims to have left behind a fortune, the former aristocrat collected garbage and hawked charcoal in the streets to provide for his family.

At one point in his new life as a commoner, Senda became a labor leader and organized a union of 5,000 night watchmen. He was working part time then as a guard at his daughter's primary school.

Now 78, the former baron still earns his living by preparing and selling box lunches which his family firm distributes at several Tokyo high schools and a television station.

Although outside he is just another face among Tokyo's indifferent millions, once inside Kasumi Kikan he is greeted respectfully by the club staff, making him feel once more like one of a select few.

In at least one respect he is: To join, one must be the eldest son of a former noble family or a close relative of Emperor Hirohito. Immediate members of the imperial family were the only ones legally permitted to retain their titles after the war but they seldom visit the club.

Members of the prewar peerage

are now generally sprinkled through Japanese society, some practicing law, teaching school, serving overseas as diplomats or newspaper correspondents or sitting behind desks at manufacturing firms.

They wield little political influence. Only two serve in parliament and they do not publicize their origins. Their place in high society has been taken over by top bankers and executives of the mammoth industrial empires, those responsible for Japan's postwar economic miracle.

When the old aristocrats get together at Kasumi Kikan, more often than not they lament their sharp drop in status, said Mrs. Miko Sakai, 51, a former countess. "But many of their wives are happy about the change."

The prewar nobility, known as "kazoku," literally "flowery families," had fewer privileges than their European counterparts, she said.

What Mrs. Sakai did was open the first nightclub after Japan's surrender. Calling it the Cosmopolitan Club, she set it up in a large room of her home, staffed it with her three servants and had her younger brother's hand, the Swing Swallows, provide the dance music.

Mrs. Sakai's husband had no marketable skill, having lived a life of leisure before the war and trained to deliver himself as a human torpedo during the war. The war ended before he could sacrifice his life, she said.

Later she landed a job teaching etiquette at the local YWCA. Her classes were well received and soon she became a radio and newspaper commentator on taste and manners.

Established as an authority, Mrs. Sakai has written 25 books on related subjects. One, "The Book to Read to Become the Complete Bride," has sold over 400,000 copies.

Her husband, the former Count Sakai, for a time imported pedigree dogs, which he sold to greed dogs, which he sold, and Japan's new rich, she said, and he now runs a small shop selling women's apparel.

Mrs. Sakai, who says she's embarrassed when people address her as countess, as they did last year during a trip to France, is preparing to write her first novel. "I was impressed by Margaret Mitchell's 'Gone With the Wind' and I hope to tell a similar story, set in Japan," she said. "I see myself as being something like Scarlett O'Hara who lost her world in a war."

"But there's a difference," she added. "I have no regrets."



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HILTON INTERNATIONAL

The Gathering Forces of Protectionism

Japan Group Hits Out At Critics of Its Exports

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The Electronic Industries Association of Japan said today the Zenith Radio Corp.'s decision to lay off about 5,600 American workers was the result of poor management rather than competition from imported televisions.

The argument used by Zenith that foreign competition forced the cutbacks in U.S. operations is a "clever device" but Zenith's layoffs and sluggish business results are the result of "outdated management concepts used over a number of years," the association said.

"It is very clear that it is a failure of management," the group which represents the Japanese television industry said. Zenith has tried to obscure this failure by blaming foreign competition, it said.

However, Zenith faces competition from Japan it charges that Japan has produced its television sets at below cost and marketed them unfairly in the U.S. market, but this isn't true," the association said.

Costs Cited

Recent U.S. government statistics show that Japanese labor costs are the same as in Britain, France and Italy or higher, the statement said. Japan's international competitiveness is maintained by better technology and automation, it said.

The association added that Zenith would have done better to adopt Japanese technology to increase production capacity. The association also said it would recommend that the Japanese government change the agreement with the United States on restricting television exports to the United States if there is a marked increase in exports from Taiwan or Mexico, where Zenith is shifting its operations.

Japan agreed to limit exports of color television sets to the United States to about 1.75 million sets a year starting in July, after shipping a record 2.9 million sets in 1976.

Charge Rebutted

Meanwhile, in Cleveland, Japanese ambassador Fumihiko Togo said charges that Japanese steel companies are dumping their products in the United States are incorrect.

He said the Japanese steel industry "is very unhappy with your [U.S.] laws." He said it was the intention of the Japanese steel industry to "conduct its export trade with due consideration to the conditions prevailing

in the overseas markets. This is the area to look for proper remedies."

The ambassador, who was in Cleveland to address a business group, said he hoped the U.S. steel industry's problems could be solved from a purely economic standpoint, without getting bogged down in politics.

"The right remedy for an industry faced with import competition is to become more competitive," the ambassador said.

"There is no such thing as a government subsidy in Japan for the steel companies," Mr. Togo said. "Each company operates on its own in the free market system in an open economy."

Exports Rise

In Tokyo, the government announced today that Japanese certified exports in September rose by 13.6 per cent from a year earlier and by 6.9 per cent from the prior month of August to total \$7,062 billion.

The September annual growth rate of 13.6 per cent followed a revised 21.6 per cent year-to-year increase in August, when certified exports totaled a revised \$7,062 billion.

Certified exports indicate export trends over the next few weeks.

Japan to Stay Competitive With Yen at 260

TOKYO, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Japan will retain its competitive edge for major export products despite the higher value of the yen, Daiwa Securities Co. said today in a survey.

The securities house said that of 100 major export items, 36 products will remain competitive in world markets if the yen holds at around 260 to the dollar.

These 36 products, including autos, cameras and desktop calculators, represent 68.4 per cent of the total export value of the 100 items in the survey.

The survey covered major manufacturers of the 100 export products. All are listed on the major Japanese stock exchanges.

The survey found that makers of half the products, including textiles, steel, polyvinyl chloride, plywood, dyestuffs, aluminum ingots and synthetic rubber, expect serious trouble with a 260-yen rate for the dollar.

Carter Urged to Study Plan to Aid Steel Firms

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—The chairman of the House Ways and Means trade subcommittee asked President Carter yesterday to consider a seven-point program including negotiated import quotas and a series of stable tax breaks to help the steel industry.

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, said the actions were needed to stimulate expansion of steel-making capacity and bring the industry back to health. He asserted the package would be "better for" the economy than a \$15-billion to \$20-billion general tax cut.

Mr. Vanik's proposals, outlined in a letter to Mr. Carter, also include faster action on industry anti-dumping cases, a stretch-out of current anti-pollution requirements, an easing of anti-trust laws, and a promise not to review last year's quota agreement on specialty steel.

There was no immediate reaction from the White House. A special administration task force under Anthony Solomon, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, is studying the steel question and trying to put together an administration proposal.

White House Talks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Special trade representative Robert Strauss said today he would chair a meeting to discuss the steel industry's problems at the White House Oct. 12.

Strauss said the meeting would be attended by top steel executives, labor leaders, congressmen and top government officials. President Carter would probably attend part of the meeting.

N.Y. Prices Drop Sharply

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (UPI).—Stock prices were sharply lower today, extending yesterday's slide amid concern about rising interest rates.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 4.58 points to 877.33 and the S&P 500 index advanced by about 780 to about 525.

Volume totaled 18.3 million shares compared with 20.85 million yesterday. Losses of the past two sessions have about wiped out the market's gains of the three previous sessions. While signs of an improving economic outlook assisted the earlier gain, brokers said, a continuing rise in interest rates helped break the advance. The Federal Reserve Board has been steadily tightening monetary policy to hold back rapid expansion of the money supply.

Wells Fargo raised its prime rate to 7 1/2 from the prevailing 7 1/4 last week. While other major banks have not yet followed the move, Citibank's prime rate formula is expected to call for a similar increase Friday. Analysts generally expect 7 1/2 per cent to become the prevalent rate soon.

Continued weakness in American Telephone stock was seen as another factor contributing to the setback. Earlier this week an appeals court suggested the company might not be entitled to its long-distance monopoly. A.T. & T.'s stock fell 3/4 to 61 3/8.



Executive director Ulf Lantke, left, greets James Schlesinger, center, and Heriberto Salzman, permanent U.S. delegate at the OECD, at start of Paris energy talks.

Aide Says U.S. Will Pass Energy Laws

U.S. Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—U.S. Secretary James Schlesinger today answered criticism of the political will in the States to carry out President Carter's national energy program.

There is a certain concern in the United States and indeed it has the political will. And I can well understand the skepticism of the meeting of ministers of nation International Energy.

Schlesinger assured the U.S., however, that despite the setbacks and delays in Congress

he expected the United States to have the energy legislation in place shortly.

The U.S. official said that the goals of President Carter's program were quite modest in terms of the gravity of the problem. "There is no question about the goals. They have been endorsed by Congress," he said, adding that in subsequent years the administration will go back for additional legislation irrespective of whether it gets the entire package.

The most outspoken criticism came from the Common Market energy commissioner Guido Brunner, who told the meeting that

if the United States does not control its imports the entire Western world will be in trouble, conference sources said.

He pointed out to the meeting that this year's U.S. oil imports were expected to approach overall Common Market imports of about 480 million tons, and that total U.S. consumption is about as high as Saudi Arabia's production, sources said.

Mr. Schlesinger said that the energy program, which has been far more widely and enthusiastically welcomed outside the United States, had three main objectives: To reduce the rate of energy growth below 2 per cent a year, to curtail oil imports from a prospective 16 million barrels a day to less than 6 million, and to reduce gasoline consumption by 10 per cent.

The U.S. official said the Carter administration fully endorsed the IEA's new objective for crude oil imports of 36 million barrels a day by 1985, down from the previous target of 32 million.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that this objective will be highly dependent on the realization of the U.S. program.

"Unless we are able to force consumption (in the United States) down to a level that requires less than 6 million barrels a day, quite obviously the 36-million-barrel goal will not be achieved, he said.

The ministers approved a series of recommendations and guidelines designed to achieve their objectives which will be formally announced tomorrow.

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Exporters Agree on System To Boost World Sugar Price

GENEVA, Oct. 5 (AP).—The exporting countries represented at the 72-nation sugar conference agreed today to limit their future exports by 11 per cent to boost the sagging world market price.

The agreement, conference sources explained, allows negotiations between the sugar exporting and importing countries on the remaining issues of a future sugar trade agreement to be concluded quickly.

Although the details still have to be settled—and a treaty drafted—the two sides are virtually agreed on the elements of the prospective sugar price stabilization accord.

It would provide for a system of sugar export quotas and world sugar stocks of 25 million tons to protect a price range of 11 to 21 U.S. cents a pound.

The stock would sell in periods of sugar shortage, but when supplies exceed demand, and if that does not suffice to protect the minimum price, exporters would reduce their supplies to the world market.

The world market price, which has wildly fluctuated during the past 15 years, has now fallen to a five-year record low of 7 cents, underlining the need for exporting countries to make sure effective export reductions are written into the accord.

They now agreed that for the first two years of the new sugar treaty they will be entitled to cut their exports by as much as 15 per cent to force the price back above the 11-cent minimum rate.

They also agreed that if that is not enough, they may cut their exports another 2.5 per cent, and envisage further reductions if that too should not help.

The Common Market accounts for about one-third of all world commerce. Its tough new trade policy affects developing countries as well as the leading industrialized nations.

EEC officials point to other trading powers in the Western world and claim that the community is doing no more than matching the efforts of Japan and the United States to preserve jobs threatened by efficient foreign producers.

Led by Britain and France, EEC countries have grown alarmed over the sharp rise in unemployment and clamored for a quick remedy by closing the door to foreign imports. Even West Germany, an ardent backer of free market capitalism, now favors trade controls.

Two months ago, the Common Market claimed that 500,000 jobs had been lost in the European textile industry since 1974 and asked for an immediate freeze on imports of most clothing items from developing nations. The request provoked the collapse of the 50-member multilateral agreement and signaled the new era of restrictive EEC trade policy.

The rigid EEC line on trade derives, in large part, from soaring labor costs and a dwindling competitive advantage on world markets. The declining value of the dollar has exacerbated Europe's commercial troubles.

However, European experts harbor mixed feelings about the dollar's low rate, since it means that EEC countries can minimize their steep oil import bills.

Denmark Posts Deficit

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—Denmark posted a 1.7-billion-kroner deficit on its balance of trade for August, the government said in a provisional report.

The accelerating retreat from free trade by the world's leading commercial power could gravely undermine hopes for increased world trade and a healthy climate for global economic recovery.

One-Third of All Trade The Common Market accounts for about one-third of all world commerce. Its tough new trade policy affects developing countries as well as the leading industrialized nations.

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Increasingly, EEC officials are looking at the dollar as the root of commercial evil. The Common Market has often castigated Japan for running up huge trade surpluses, but it remained directly subdued when the United States built up even larger surpluses than the Japanese in its overall exchanges with EEC countries.

Common Market specialists are adamant about refusing to give in to American demands for more open trading arrange-

U.S. Says Money Growth Have to Be Increased

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 (WP).—President Carter's chief economic adviser told the Detroit Club yesterday that the U.S. money supply must be increased to assure continued economic recovery.

Mr. Arthur Burns, the Federal Reserve chairman, said in a speech that the business community fret over faster growth of money supply.

He said that instead of focusing exclusively on the money supply, businessmen also must mind the relationship between money supply growth and "velocity"—the rate at which money is used, or turned

over. He couched his disapproval of the money supply in an advisory to "the U.S. and financial community" that it was clear he was advising the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Burns said the administration's concern that a monetary policy could off a recovery in which money is used, or turned

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No Contagion Found in Wall Street's Slump

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP-DJ).—The long up in the U.S. stock market is forcing investors to take a fresh look at their own markets. When they do, they generally find them moving along different

paths for local reasons, with little influence for good or ill—from Wall Street. It is not that foreigners ignore the New York Stock Exchange; pedestrians passing through offices abroad often find the best Dow Jones industrial averages prominently displayed, and foreigners were net buyers of \$1.24 billion of U.S. stocks in the first half, according to Federal Reserve figures.

But as a Paris broker puts it, "The French market isn't under direct impact of the bad news coming from New York. The United States, of course, is the world's leading power and Frenchmen watch carefully events there. But there is no longer the past anxiety about a bad business slump in the United States, and Paris is buoyed up by good French political news."

On the Paris Bourse, that news is the disarray among the Socialists and Communists, who are no longer considered certain shoo-ins in the national elections next March. With less worry about a leftist regime wrecking the French economy with nationalizations and inflation, it is the domestic political factor that has been causing stock prices to slump.

For most of this year, the mounting euphoria about North Sea oil revenue has had prices on London's stock exchange

moving up ebulliently. And when dips have taken place, analysts have not attributed them to the traditional factor of taking their psychological lead from America, but to such domestic negatives as strikes and fear that the government will not be able to keep wages in check.

Foreigners are playing away from the U.S. market lately, Ken Mathysen-Gert, president of Geneva's Capital International S.A. finds. But he traces this largely to foreign fears that the dollar will go down further in foreign exchange markets, both because of the massive U.S. trade deficits and the feeling that the Treasury wants a cheaper dollar to spur exports. A common view in Switzerland, he says, is that "if you go into the U.S. market, you're bound to lose on the exchange rate" when eventually converting dollar proceeds back into costlier francs.

Similarly, predicts a senior analyst at Tokyo's Daiwa Securities Co., "Japanese investors won't return to the U.S. market in a substantial way for the time being because there is uncertainty about the yen's future" as well as about U.S. market trends. There is surplus money for investment in the Tokyo market because businesses have been hesitant about capital spending, and the resultant Tokyo bullishness appears more important than New York's bearishness, other analysts say.

Italy's markets have been moving independently much longer, a Milan analyst says. "The New York market falls and then goes back up, but here we've been

going down since 1962," he states. Not constantly, of course, but the recent pickup is not attributed to any sea-saw effect with New York. Rather, it is such local factors as a pending measure to ease dividend taxation and planning for a market overhaul to attract more small, private investors, said to be quietly backed even by Communist leaders.

When foreigners have funds that they hesitate to risk in the declining U.S. market, they do not necessarily invest them in their home stock markets, brokers say. Despite sometimes being swindled in U.S. land deals, real estate is still "the most solid investment" for Frenchmen, says a Paris broker.

For investment managers in Hong Kong, who handle much money from Southeast Asia's Chinese communities, the attractive Chinese stock market is the obvious choice. They money into foreign stocks, a sampling of brokers abroad indicates. A "fairly impressive" amount of U.S. money is moving into London, but to buy high-yielding government bonds rather than corporate stocks, a source says. Some Americans are taking flight into the French market, but considering that the Italian lire is inherently weaker than the dollar, an Italian executive cautions that to plunge into the Milan market would be "very crazy."

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS Olivetti International S.A.

US \$15,000,000 5 1/2 %

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A.

Redemption of US \$833,000—Redemption date November 15th 1977

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and terms and conditions of the bonds we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

5	1078	2573	584	5832	9362	10412	11124	12022	12603	13506	14278
3	1183	2632	5877	6556	9388	10428	11144	12032	12603	13512	14338
4	1187	2638	5886	6567	9387	10403	11028	12028	12600	13519	14338
5	1188	2741	6029	6700	9500	10407	11078	12027	12600	13522	14340
6	1216	2751	6036	6729	9517	10408	11078	12028	12600	13523	14344
7	1228	2766	6101	6736	9427	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
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95	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
96	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
97	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
98	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
99	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
100	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
101	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
102	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
103	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
104	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
105	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
106	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
107	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066	12600	13534	14376
108	1332	2782	6408	6867	9548	10423	11096	12066			

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 5

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
30-yr. T.B.	102.15	102.10	102.15	102.10	-0.05
20-yr. T.B.	101.15	101.10	101.15	101.10	-0.05
10-yr. T.B.	100.15	100.10	100.15	100.10	-0.05
5-yr. T.B.	99.15	99.10	99.15	99.10	-0.05
1-yr. T.B.	98.15	98.10	98.15	98.10	-0.05
30-yr. T.N.	101.15	101.10	101.15	101.10	-0.05
20-yr. T.N.	100.15	100.10	100.15	100.10	-0.05
10-yr. T.N.	99.15	99.10	99.15	99.10	-0.05
5-yr. T.N.	98.15	98.10	98.15	98.10	-0.05
1-yr. T.N.	97.15	97.10	97.15	97.10	-0.05
30-yr. T.B.	102.15	102.10	102.15	102.10	-0.05
20-yr. T.B.	101.15	101.10	101.15	101.10	-0.05
10-yr. T.B.	100.15	100.10	100.15	100.10	-0.05
5-yr. T.B.	99.15	99.10	99.15	99.10	-0.05
1-yr. T.B.	98.15	98.10	98.15	98.10	-0.05
30-yr. T.N.	101.15	101.10	101.15	101.10	-0.05
20-yr. T.N.	100.15	100.10	100.15	100.10	-0.05
10-yr. T.N.	99.15	99.10	99.15	99.10	-0.05
5-yr. T.N.	98.15	98.10	98.15	98.10	-0.05
1-yr. T.N.	97.15	97.10	97.15	97.10	-0.05

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu.	1.15	+0.01
Corn	bu.	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	bu.	1.25	+0.01
Cotton	lb.	0.15	+0.01
Gold	oz.	180.00	+0.01
Silver	oz.	10.00	+0.01
Crude Oil	barrel	15.00	+0.01
Natural Gas	cu. ft.	0.10	+0.01
Aluminum	lb.	0.25	+0.01
Copper	lb.	0.35	+0.01
Zinc	lb.	0.45	+0.01
Lead	lb.	0.55	+0.01
Nickel	lb.	0.65	+0.01
Platinum	oz.	1,000.00	+0.01
Palladium	oz.	500.00	+0.01
Rhodium	oz.	2,000.00	+0.01
Iridium	oz.	3,000.00	+0.01
Rosin	lb.	0.10	+0.01
Stearine	lb.	0.15	+0.01
Wool	lb.	0.20	+0.01
Hides	lb.	0.25	+0.01
Feathers	lb.	0.30	+0.01
Shells	lb.	0.35	+0.01
Seeds	lb.	0.40	+0.01
Grains	lb.	0.45	+0.01
Legumes	lb.	0.50	+0.01
Oilseeds	lb.	0.55	+0.01
Flax	lb.	0.60	+0.01
Flour	bu.	0.65	+0.01
Feed	bu.	0.70	+0.01
Hay	ton	0.75	+0.01
Straw	ton	0.80	+0.01
Manure	ton	0.85	+0.01
Compost	ton	0.90	+0.01
Peat	ton	0.95	+0.01
Gravel	ton	1.00	+0.01
Sand	ton	1.05	+0.01
Crushed Stone	ton	1.10	+0.01
Crushed Shell	ton	1.15	+0.01
Crushed Limestone	ton	1.20	+0.01
Crushed Granite	ton	1.25	+0.01
Crushed Basalt	ton	1.30	+0.01
Crushed Gneiss	ton	1.35	+0.01
Crushed Schist	ton	1.40	+0.01
Crushed Slate	ton	1.45	+0.01
Crushed Marble	ton	1.50	+0.01
Crushed Quartz	ton	1.55	+0.01
Crushed Feldspar	ton	1.60	+0.01
Crushed Mica	ton	1.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.00	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.05	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.10	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.15	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.20	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.25	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.30	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.35	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.40	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.45	+0.01
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Crushed Perlite	ton	2.55	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.60	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.00	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.05	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.10	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.15	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.20	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.25	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.30	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.35	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.40	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.45	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.50	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.55	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.60	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	3.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.00	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.05	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.10	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.15	+0.01
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Crushed Perlite	ton	4.25	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.30	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.35	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.40	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.45	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.50	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.55	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.60	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	4.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	4.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	5.00	+0.01

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu.	1.15	+0.01
Corn	bu.	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	bu.	1.25	+0.01
Cotton	lb.	0.15	+0.01
Gold	oz.	180.00	+0.01
Silver	oz.	10.00	+0.01
Crude Oil	barrel	15.00	+0.01
Natural Gas	cu. ft.	0.10	+0.01
Aluminum	lb.	0.25	+0.01
Copper	lb.	0.35	+0.01
Zinc	lb.	0.45	+0.01
Lead	lb.	0.55	+0.01
Nickel	lb.	0.65	+0.01
Platinum	oz.	1,000.00	+0.01
Palladium	oz.	500.00	+0.01
Rhodium	oz.	2,000.00	+0.01
Iridium	oz.	3,000.00	+0.01
Rosin	lb.	0.10	+0.01
Stearine	lb.	0.15	+0.01
Wool	lb.	0.20	+0.01
Hides	lb.	0.25	+0.01
Feathers	lb.	0.30	+0.01
Shells	lb.	0.35	+0.01
Seeds	lb.	0.40	+0.01
Grains	lb.	0.45	+0.01
Legumes	lb.	0.50	+0.01
Oilseeds	lb.	0.55	+0.01
Flax	lb.	0.60	+0.01
Flour	bu.	0.65	+0.01
Feed	bu.	0.70	+0.01
Hay	ton	0.75	+0.01
Straw	ton	0.80	+0.01
Manure	ton	0.85	+0.01
Compost	ton	0.90	+0.01
Peat	ton	0.95	+0.01
Gravel	ton	1.00	+0.01
Sand	ton	1.05	+0.01
Crushed Stone	ton	1.10	+0.01
Crushed Shell	ton	1.15	+0.01
Crushed Limestone	ton	1.20	+0.01
Crushed Granite	ton	1.25	+0.01
Crushed Basalt	ton	1.30	+0.01
Crushed Gneiss	ton	1.35	+0.01
Crushed Schist	ton	1.40	+0.01
Crushed Slate	ton	1.45	+0.01
Crushed Marble	ton	1.50	+0.01
Crushed Quartz	ton	1.55	+0.01
Crushed Feldspar	ton	1.60	+0.01
Crushed Mica	ton	1.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.00	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.05	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.10	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.15	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.20	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.25	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.30	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.35	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.40	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.45	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.50	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.55	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.60	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.00	+0.01

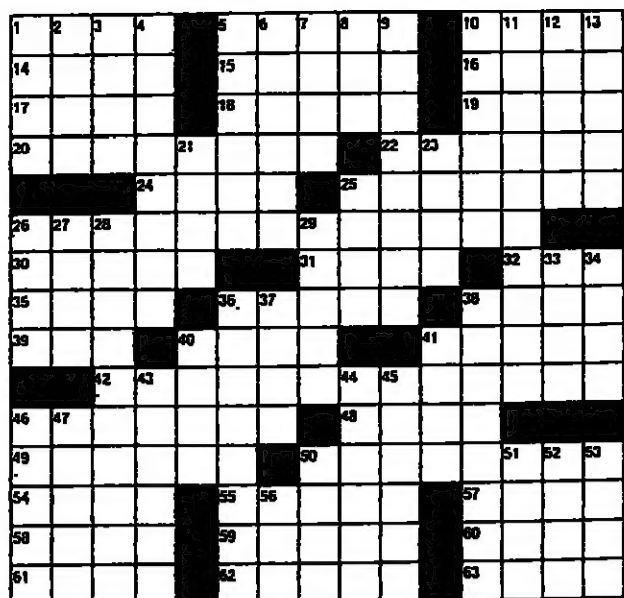
London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu.	1.15	+0.01
Corn	bu.	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	bu.	1.25	+0.01
Cotton	lb.	0.15	+0.01
Gold	oz.	180.00	+0.01
Silver	oz.	10.00	+0.01
Crude Oil	barrel	15.00	+0.01
Natural Gas	cu. ft.	0.10	+0.01
Aluminum	lb.	0.25	+0.01
Copper	lb.	0.35	+0.01
Zinc	lb.	0.45	+0.01
Lead	lb.	0.55	+0.01
Nickel	lb.	0.65	+0.01
Platinum	oz.	1,000.00	+0.01
Palladium	oz.	500.00	+0.01
Rhodium	oz.	2,000.00	+0.01
Iridium	oz.	3,000.00	+0.01
Rosin	lb.	0.10	+0.01
Stearine	lb.	0.15	+0.01
Wool	lb.	0.20	+0.01
Hides	lb.	0.25	+0.01
Feathers	lb.	0.30	+0.01
Shells	lb.	0.35	+0.01
Seeds	lb.	0.40	+0.01
Grains	lb.	0.45	+0.01
Legumes	lb.	0.50	+0.01
Oilseeds	lb.	0.55	+0.01
Flax	lb.	0.60	+0.01
Flour	bu.	0.65	+0.01
Feed	bu.	0.70	+0.01
Hay	ton	0.75	+0.01
Straw	ton	0.80	+0.01
Manure	ton	0.85	+0.01
Compost	ton	0.90	+0.01
Peat	ton	0.95	+0.01
Gravel	ton	1.00	+0.01
Sand	ton	1.05	+0.01
Crushed Stone	ton	1.10	+0.01
Crushed Shell	ton	1.15	+0.01
Crushed Limestone	ton	1.20	+0.01
Crushed Granite	ton	1.25	+0.01
Crushed Basalt	ton	1.30	+0.01
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Crushed Perlite	ton	1.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	1.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	1.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.00	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.05	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.10	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.15	+0.01
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Crushed Perlite	ton	2.25	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.30	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.35	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.40	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.45	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.50	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.55	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.60	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.65	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.70	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.75	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.80	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.85	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	2.90	+0.01
Crushed Perlite	ton	2.95	+0.01
Crushed Vermiculite	ton	3.00	+0.01

London Metals Market

		Oct. 1, 1977	
		Today	Previous
per wire bars:		Asked	Bid Asked
622	- 693	681	- 681.5
months	694	- 694.5	- 694.5
months: spot	682.50	681.50	671.50
months	696	694.50	685
spot	649.5	- 649	- 685.5
month	674	- 675	644.5
1: spot	340.50	341.50	334.50
months	346	- 347	- 340
months: spot	283.50	284.50	281.25
months	290	290.50	288.50
month	286.75	286.10	283.50
spot	266	- 266.10	- 265

CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Practice "mind over matter"
5 Will of God
10 Used up
14 Wave; Fr.
15 Toward the left, at sea
16 Affirmatives, in Arles
17 Port in Algeria
18 Texas's word for 5 Down
19 Cancel a change on a galley
20 Corrective
22 Helix
24 Stew ingredient
25 Less opaque
26 Edgy
30 Showy flower
31 Ever handles
32 Calif. time
35 Dill
36 Limned
38 Roman statesman
39 Lease
40 "The — Earth"
41 Breakfast beverage
42 Se suspended dangerously
- DOWN**
- 1 Portal
2 Regarding
3 Dutch cheese
4 Flat
5 Cowboy gear
6 Narcotic
7 Intention
8 Fragment for Fido
9 Kind of fern or moss
10 Hide-and-
11 Astronaut's milieu
12 Nephew's sister
13 Perfume ingredient
- 21 Gainsay
23 Old cars
25 Captain Brassbound's creator
26 Translucent precious stone
27 Hawaiian goose
28 Conform
29 Rough's partner
33 Agora adjunct
34 Natterjack
36 Verse than which there is no worse
37 Lloyd Douglas's "The —"
38 Polish outlet to the Baltic
40 Peaky insect
41 Talk casually
43 Fragrances
44 Affirm
45 Pesters
46 Mountain ridge
47 Corrupt
50 Give, as a handicap
51 Wreath on a knight's helmet
52 Wooden pins
53 Tilt
56 School of mines topic

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALABAMA	18	65	Clear	MADRID	54	Overcast
ALASKA	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	77	Sunny
ARIZONA	21	70	Clear	MILAN	46	Foggy
ARKANSAS	21	70	Clear	MONTREAL	11	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	21	71	Clear	MOSCOW	3	Overcast
CANADA	14	57	Clear	MUNICH	26	Cloudy
COLORADO	14	57	Overcast	NEW YORK	21	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	14	57	Overcast	NICE	19	Sunny
DELAWARE	14	57	Overcast	OSLO	3	Overcast
FLORIDA	14	57	Overcast	PARIS	13	Sunny
GEORGIA	14	57	Overcast	ROME	21	Overcast
HAWAII	14	57	Overcast	SOFIA	18	Foggy
ILLINOIS	14	57	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	Cloudy
INDIANA	14	57	Overcast	TOKYO	21	Sunny
IOWA	14	57	Overcast	WASHINGTON	18	Sunny
KANSAS	14	57	Overcast	WASH. DC	18	Sunny
KENTUCKY	14	57	Overcast	WILSON	18	Sunny
LACHINA	14	57	Overcast	YOKOHAMA	21	Sunny
LOUISIANA	14	57	Overcast			
MAINE	14	57	Overcast			
MARYLAND	14	57	Overcast			
MASSACHUSETTS	14	57	Overcast			
MICHIGAN	14	57	Overcast			
MINNESOTA	14	57	Overcast			
MISSISSIPPI	14	57	Overcast			
MISSOURI	14	57	Overcast			
MONTANA	14	57	Overcast			
NEBRASKA	14	57	Overcast			
NEVADA	14	57	Overcast			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	57	Overcast			
NEW JERSEY	14	57	Overcast			
NEW MEXICO	14	57	Overcast			
NEW YORK	14	57	Overcast			
NORTH CAROLINA	14	57	Overcast			
NORTH DAKOTA	14	57	Overcast			
OHIO	14	57	Overcast			
OKLAHOMA	14	57	Overcast			
OREGON	14	57	Overcast			
PENNSYLVANIA	14	57	Overcast			
RHODE ISLAND	14	57	Overcast			
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	57	Overcast			
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	57	Overcast			
TENNESSEE	14	57	Overcast			
TEXAS	14	57	Overcast			
UTAH	14	57	Overcast			
Vermont	14	57	Overcast			
VIRGINIA	14	57	Overcast			
WASHINGTON	14	57	Overcast			
WEST VIRGINIA	14	57	Overcast			
WISCONSIN	14	57	Overcast			
WYOMING	14	57	Overcast			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



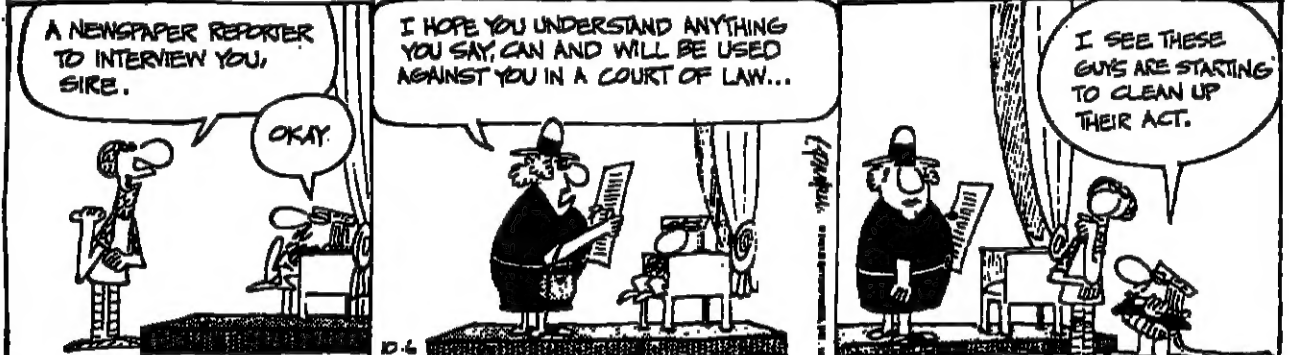
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

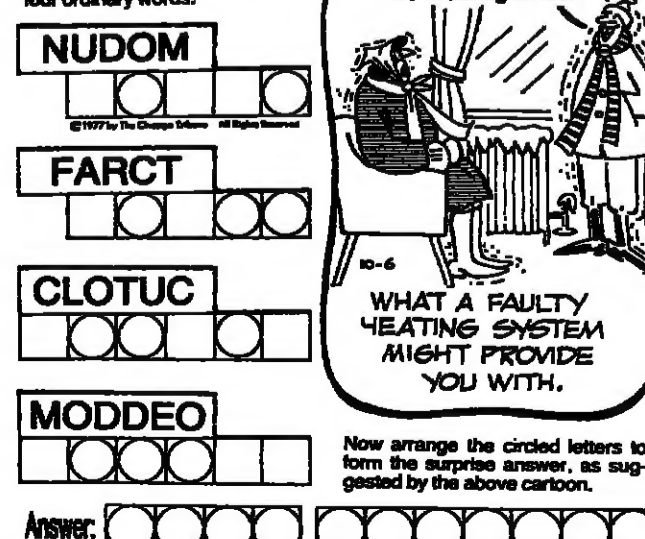


RIP KIRBY



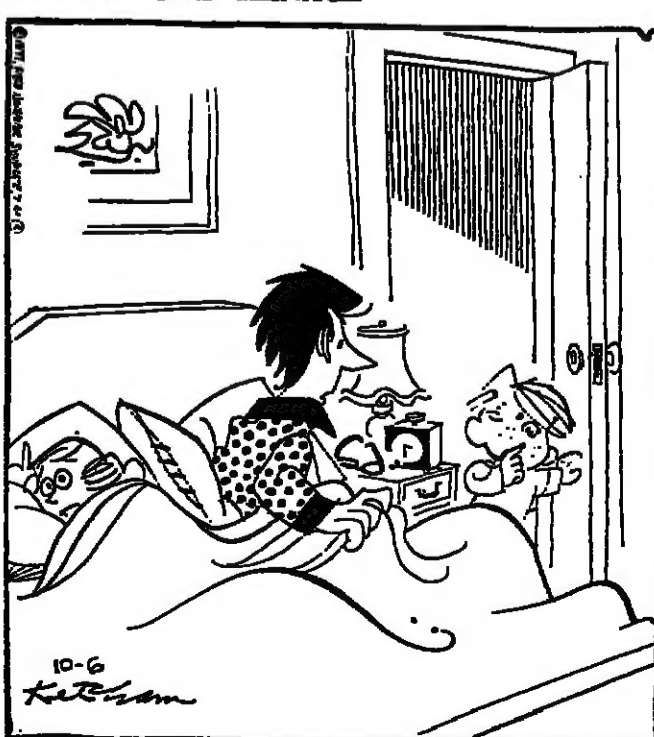
JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOK JUDGE MIDDAY EMPIRE
Answer: How to remind him to do his daily exercises — "JOG" HIS MEMORY

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

AGENCY OF FEAR

By Edward Jay Epstein. Putnam's. 352 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IT seems that when Richard and all the little Nixons sat down in the White House in January, 1969, to figure out how to stop crime in time for the 1972 re-election campaign, they had to be reminded by Attorney General Mitchell to hold their rhetorical horses. The federal government, Mitchell pointed out, simply hadn't the powers or the jurisdiction to do much about the kinds of crime—homicide, assault, mugging, robbery and burglary—that worried most Americans.

This was a major inconvenience. And so it became necessary to invent the Great Heroin Menace in order to have something for the government to declare war on.

For a war on heroin involving half a dozen agencies of the federal government to make sense, certain assumptions had to be true. These assumptions included: (1) Addicts were responsible for most street crime, to feed their escalating habits; (2) Addiction itself was increasing dramatically; (3) Stop heroin traffic, and the statistics on crime would look a lot better; (4) Anything was permissible—breaking and entering, wiretapping, Internal Revenue Service harassment, messing up American foreign policy, even to help the cause.

None of these assumptions was true. Addicts are responsible for only a small fraction of street crime. Addiction was actually decreasing in the late 1960s. When heroin is unavailable, addicts switch to some other drugs; criminal business goes on as usual. And the laws of the United States weren't made to be broken by presidents because of campaign promises.

Nevertheless, the way went forward, exactly no effect. It ranged from IRS audits of suspected traffickers, thereby freezing their assets and making possible "jeopardy judgments" without a trial, to the "no-knock" nighttime invasions of the homes of innocent citizens in Collingsville, Ill. It obliged Turkey to stop planting poppies, thus opening up the market for Indian and Southeast Asian opium. It even employed a "sniffer" to smell out heroin "labs" in France. Listen:

"Dr. Piret worked out the anticipated wind plumes and the frequency of the fumes. Then, in 1971, the sniffer, concealed in a brand-new Volkswagen camper with a snorkel mounted on its roof, rolled into Marseilles. An American agent drove this not entirely inconspicuous sniffer through the streets, while another agent inside charted all the beep signals on a street map. Unfortunately, the signals given out by the acetic acid being sought were indistinguishable from the odor frequency of salad." They detected all the restaurants in Marseilles.

But Edward Jay Epstein is up to more than writing a book on mistaken assumptions. Epstein—whose other books include "Inquest" (on the Warren Commission)

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Renoirs and Picassos

Recovered in Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Texas. (AP)—Nine art works about \$200,000 have been recovered here, when had been stolen in two earlier this year.

The works—five by Renoir, four by Picasso—were taken during break-ins Feb. 19 and 15. The art included paintings, lithographs and etchings, and would not say how the works were recovered. No arrest reported.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tru

The auction shown needs some explanation. North-South were using the Blue Club popularized by the Italian world champions in the 60s. One no-trump followed by two spades simply showed a balanced hand with 16-17 high-card points.

The two-club response showed 8-11 points, and asked the opener to clarify his hand, which might have consisted of 13-15 points with clubs the only suit.

Two natural bids completed the auction, and West had a lead problem. He knew that North held five spades and South a doubleton, so that suit offered no prospects. He had to lead a three-card suit in the hope of finding his partner with length, and this might seem a guess.

But there was one slight clue: North might hold a second suit of diamonds or clubs, but he could hardly hold hearts for he would have attempted to locate a major-suit fit in that department. So West led a low heart, and that proved best.

East won with the heart king and returned the five, his original fourth-best. West captured the jack with the ace and played his nine. East dropped the seven, concealing his three, and South took the trick without due consideration.

By allowing the nine to win, he would have left himself in complete control, but he was suffering from the delusion that each

defender held four hearts would not be necessary to up the queen. From his West's lead was more likely from four hearts than from four spades, exactly as too, held four cards.

The right way to have club suit in this position take two finesses, and South played that way he East in a position to catch more heart tricks for down.

If he had known the East of the cards, South could have survived his error in the suit. He could have led club ace, finessed in diamonds and taken his diamond before playing more clubs would then have been a prevent dummy's clubs from being, but that would not been a sensible way to play.

Neither side was vulnerable. Bidding: South: West: North: 1 NT: Pass: 2 ♠: Pass: 3 ♠: Pass: 3 NT: Pass: 4 ♠: Pass: West led the heart two.

